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VOL. VIII NO. 161 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
10th July	.. Nellore*	.. 6853	
17th "	.. Karmala*	.. 8983	
24th "	.. Morea	.. 10690	
28th "	.. Merkara†	.. 8235	Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	.. Syria	.. 6483	
7th August	.. Kashmir	.. 8841	
14th "	.. Devanha†	.. 8092	
21st "	.. Mantua	.. 10485	
28th "	.. China	.. 7932	
4th Sept.	.. Kaiser-i-hind	.. 11430	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA.

Date About.	Steamers.	—
15th July ..	Dumera ..	Calls Colo Spare Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
5th July	.. Lhasa	.. Karachi 10 a.m
7th "	.. Purnea	.. Kandla and P. Gulf.
12th "	.. Karapara	.. East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M. Tsuruga	4353	6th July	17th July
Taisa Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	10th July	21st July
Yetorofu Maru	H. Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st July	12th July
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

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S.S. "LOYALTY."

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For passages and full particulars apply to—
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Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
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(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
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Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
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(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
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BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.
Rs.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 20,000,000
Reserve Fund 14,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,030,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KELLUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
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OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

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K. TAKEMURA.
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 44,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Harkow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalmindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 60,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
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(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
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Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.
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WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

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UNION BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20 59,00,042
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SUB-BRANCHES:
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LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
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FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
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Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
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ALL TRAMS TO BORI BUNDER STOP AT THE DOOR.

His Third Million Dollar Comedy!

In it he will teach the whole world to

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—lay fresh fried hen fruit.
—let no grass grow under the feet.
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—catch wild oats.
—beat the alarm clock.
—win a maiden's love.
—meet real fairies.

Farm life as it should be!

CHARLIE As a man of all work!
CHARLIE As the Desperate Lover!
CHARLIE And the herd of Cows.
CHARLIE As the Satyr of the woods.
CHARLIE In his best All-round Comedy.

Charlie as Leader of the Fairies.

In addition to the above Colossal attraction.

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REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
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In a repertoire of the latest and most successful Farces, comedies and dramas.

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BRANSBY WILLIAMS
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The story of a big hearted man who loved a girl with all his life and found too late that the girl had deceived him.

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AND
MARGUERITE CURTOT
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A NOVEL SERIAL OF
Intermingled laughs and thrills

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Comic featuring Snub Pollard

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ROMANCE AND HEART INTEREST
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A story charming in Theme and thrilling in Situation.

Manager of a Snail farm in China falls in love with a half-breed daughter of his father's foreman, which the father objects and to break the union arranges to have the girl sold into slavery and deported to America, to eliminate all future dangers. Son learns this starts in pursuit of her. Many thrilling encounters follows. A local Banker gets the news that the Manager in herits good fortune. He makes acquaintance and offers his daughter in marriage. Young lovers are happily married.

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CAR to Prince'ss and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding to Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Chetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doo[illegible]

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LAST TWO WEEKS
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"A Fight for Millions"
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William Duncan
12th and 13th Episodes
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Instantaneously you will be transported into a world of thrill....anticipation.... swiftest action.....plots....Romance.

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THE LION MAN
featuring Jack Perrin and
Kathleen O'Connor
of the midnightman fame More thrills, more mystery and still more punches are the outstanding features of the third Instament Also a beauty Conic and universal screen Magazine.
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Time and Prices as usual

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STAR OF STARS
William Duncan.

Packed with daredevil deeds, stunts and high powered action right up to the Final Fadeout which finds Dick and Bello triumphant, enemies scotched, family feud patched up and themselves ready for minister.

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CINEMA MAJESTIC
Time and prices as usual.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

OIL ENGINES and PLANTS erected and supplied. We have New 50 B. H. P. Ruston C. C. Type oil Engine, 15 B. H. P. New Siemens A. C. Motor, 10 feet New English Lathes, 18 inches Sirdar New Flour Mills, etc., ERUCH D. ENGINEER & CO., 204, Two Tanks, Bombay. 2226

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES and PEARS, 5 lbs nett for Rs. 5 only, all charges included, ready in August, orders now being registered. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

DOES ANYTHING TROUBLE YOUR EYE?—If so, try once Pure Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most highly praised remedy for all Eye Diseases. Re. 1 per dram—U. P. Agents, CHANDLER & CO. Lucknow & Naini Tal. For particulars apply to "SRI" WORKS Beadon Square, Calcutta, (B). 2154.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money but buy anything at highest prices to-day at MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting, AUCTION TODAY, at 2.30 p.m. (S.S.). Come sharp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMERS of Castor Oil and Ground nut seed oil would kess to their advantage on addressing to Box No. 806, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2255

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN VENUS LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

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C. C. EDUCATION "Z" Poona city prepare students by post for Book-keeping, Higher Accountancy apply for prospectus. 1742

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments proceeding for Government, Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce course Prof. Davar can be interviewed during business hours. 20, Esplanade Road. 2091

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Sound coaching for Accountancy, Auditing, Book-keeping, Shorthand examinations. Moderate fees, payable by instalments. Apply PRINCIPAL, opt. Whiteaways. 2200

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A DESPATCHING CLERK, Typist preferred, well acquainted with Office Routine. Apply immediately Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2254

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK and ACCOUNTANT with good knowledge of Book-keeping and English. Apply with copies of testimonials (and stating salary required) to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2256

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICER (L. R. C. P. or M.B.B.S. or L. M. and S) for a pilgrim ship. Apply in person to: The MANAGER, The Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Bombay. 2269

WANTED—Fully qualified man, knowing dyeing and bleaching for local mill. Applicant must be thoroughly qualified in finishing and in conducting the whole department. Apply with testimonials and the pay required to Box No. 803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2197

WANTED—An UNDER-GRADUATE well up in English and Mathematics wants to give tuition to a boy or girl of a noble family. He can also teach History Geography, Science and Hindustani nicely. Write to Box No. 799, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2259

WANTED—Two young energetic influential men to work as Agents and Travelling Agents throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar for securing applications for insurance for the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. Apply stating salary required to Messrs. M. M. DESAI and Co., Chief Agents, Nadiad. 2112

WANTED—An ASSISTANT to the Superintendent and Secretary, Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma with Botanical experience on a salary of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty per mensem. Apply to the SECRETARY the above Society, Rangoon, Burma with copies of testimonials and stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. 2138

WANTED—MECHANICS efficient in English and French lathework, gear cutting etc. and TAXIMETER FITTERS, men with sober habits able to control and supervise native labour and work with their own hands, steady and regular. Daily service required from 7 to 12 and 2 to 5. Apply by letter only enclosing copies of certificates and stating pay expected to the INDIAN MOTOR TAXI CAB CO. LD., 83, Rowland Road, CALCUTTA. 2185

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED,—A TEACHER for Commercial Arithmetic and Statistics. Apply DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, 8, Esplanade Road. 2250

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 50 with prospects. Apply to Box No. 807, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 2265

SALESMAN for Hardware metals and and Bhunder goods. Salary Rs. 100 and Commission. Apply with particulars of previous experience, to Box No. 806, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2267

CODE CLERK, experienced wanted by European firm. Knowledge of private codes essential. Apply Box No. 782, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2139

WANTED—An experienced MEDICAL OFFICER L.M.S. or M.B. in a Native State in Kathiawar. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125. Apply sharp Post Box No. 805, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2262

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SOLICITOR as an Assistant, having practical experience in the line. Apply to Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA, 273, Hornby Road, Fort. 2209

WANTED—GRADUATES for Dharmaj High school, experienced and qualified TEACHERS, preferred. State terms to PURUSHOTTAM V. PATEL, Secretary Baroda, Mahajan Lane. 2189

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK and TYPIST with good knowledge of English. Enclose copies of Testimonials and state salary to Box No. 910 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2236

WANTED— Temporary JUNIOR CLERKS with good hand-writing. Apply the ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 283, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2272

MASINA HOSPITAL, Bombay—Wanted two TELEPHONE CLERKS, one LIBRARIAN and two COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the MANAGING TRUSTEE. 2201

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE for the post of a Head Clerk. People having experience of Limited concerns should only apply to BANKEYLAL & CO., Mumbadevi, Bombay. 2256

WANTED A SCIENCE GRADUATE on 70—5—100 as assistant master for the New English High School, Godhra. Apply immediately with testimonials to the MANAGER. 2223

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A experienced gentleman working as a Coding and Correspondence Clerk spares 2 hours in the morning for work in a like capacity. Please write to Box No. 814, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2210

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2267

WANTED.

WANTED—Ammonia system ICE PLANT, 3-6 tons Write ODHAVJI ANANDJI & CO., Gantakal (S. M. Ry.). 2262

WANTED,—LODGERS in residence or parners in Office room, for particulars write to KRISHNA KUMAR and Co., Princess Street, Bombay. 2266

AGENTS WANTED—WANTED CANVASSERS, BROKERS, UNDERWRITERS etc., to place shares in a really paying concern. Write stating previous work, etc., to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2254

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Chief Agents Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada in Nadiad. Correspondence clerks with knowledge of typewriting experience Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Messrs. M. M. DESAI & Co., Nadiad. 2265

FOR SALE.

AUSTIN 20 entirely new Car, four cylinders. Price about Rs. 12,000. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES," Hughes Road. 2151

FOR SALE—Quite New Heavy Pattern COTTON BALING PRESS by D. Stewart, capable to turn out 500 lbs. Bale; Platt Bros. Single and Double Roller Gins; Price and Particulars on application. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhownie, Bombay. 2108

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 198, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

FOR SALE Secondhand Flour Milling machinery, quite in working order 1 Rotary Wheat Grader capacity 50 Bushels; 1 Wheat Scourer, Aspirator and separater, capacity 45; 1 Rotary Sieve Scalper and Sifter, capacity 40 Bushels. For particulars please apply to:—The MANAGER, Duncan Road, Flour Mills, Bombay. 2269

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine, ...	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 80, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210....	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new....	
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	225

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Typewriter Experts,

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—½, ¾ and 1 H.-P. Motors A C 200 Volts Single face and Dynamo. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 2153

FOR SALE—Jelatine 800 lbs. at Rs. 2-14 per lb. packet. Apply Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2239

FOR SALE—Drilling Machine, Radial drilling Machine, No. 4 large Milling Machine, and three headed Milling Machine. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 2153

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 500 are invited for the supply of materials required by this Department for period ending December, 1920. For further details, please refer to the "Mysore Gazette" dated 18th June, 1920 or apply to the undersigned.

B. D. NATH,
Chief Electrical Engineer, to the Government of Mysore.

Bangalore, 14-6-1920. 2071

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the following which are available for sale at the Munitions Store Depot, Armenian Ghat, Calcutta.

Points and Crossings, 2ft. gauge. 24 lbs. section, 1 in 6, right hand 7 sets.
Points and Crossings, 2ft. gauge. 24 lbs. section, 1 in 6, left hand 7 sets.
Points and Crossings, 2ft. gauge. 24 lbs. section. 1 in 5, right hand 14 sets.
Points and Crossings, 2ft. gauge. 24 lbs. section, 1 in 5, left hand 14 sets.
Switches rail, 2ft. gauge, 18 lbs. section, 16ft.—6in. long, right hand 71 sets.
Switches rail, 2ft. gauge, 18 lbs. section, 16ft.—6in. long, left hand 80 sets.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions. 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO BY S. S. "SARASWATI."

GENERAL AVERAGE on the above vessels has been declared and consignees will be required to sign the Average Bond and pay the percentage 4 per cent. before taking delivery of their cargo.

R. E. COLLIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
East India Steam Navigation Co.,
2240 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following, which are available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions:—

Phosphor bronze, round, 3/8" dia, 30 cwts. at Calcutta.
Phosphor bronze, round, 1/2" dia 4 cwts. at Calcutta.
Phosphor bronze, round, 2" dia, 6 cwts. at Calcutta.
Manganese bronze, in ingot, 20 cwts. at Calcutta.
Bolts, iron, snap head, square neck 2 1/2" x 1/4", with nuts 35 cwts at Calcutta.
Bolts, iron, snap head, square neck 2" x 2/8" with nuts, 15 cwts at Calcutta.
Bolts, iron, mushroom head, galvanised 1 5/8" x 3/8" with nuts, 3 cwts at Karachi.
Bolts, iron deck galvanised 3" x 1/2" with nuts, 40 cwts at Karachi.
Bolts, iron deck galvanizeds 3" x 1/2", with nuts, 37 cwts at Karachi.
Bolts, iron deck galvanised 3 1/2" x 5/8" with nuts, 135 cwts at Karchi
Washers, iron, round, for 1 1/4" dia bolts, 6 cwts at Calcutta
Washers, iron, round, for 3/8" dia bolts, 16 cwts at Calcutta
Washers, iron, round, 1/2" dia bolts, 120 cwts. at Calcutta
Washers, iron, round, for 5/8" dia bolts, 60 cwts. at Calcutta.
Washers, iron, round, for 3/4" dia bolts, 38 cwts. at Calcutta.
Rivets, mild steel, pan head, 5/8" x 3/8", 150 cwts at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel pan head, 5/8" x 1/2", 18 cwts at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, pan head, 3/4" x 5/8", 40 cwts at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, pan head, 3/8" x 3/8", 360 cwts at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, pan head, 7/8" x 5/8", 88 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, pan head, 1" x 3/8", 94 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, Countersunk 7/8" x 1/2", 12 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, Countersunk head, 3/8" x 5/8", 8 cwts at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, Countersunk head, 1" x 5/8", 46 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, Countersunk head, 1 1/2" x 5/8", 12 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild, steel, Countersunk head, 1 3/4' x 5/8", 10 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel Countersunk head 2" x 5/8" 12 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild steel, Galvanized Countersunk head, 2 1/4" x 5/8" 25 cwts. at Karachi.
Rivets, mild, steel, galvanised, Snap head, 5/8" x 5/8" 18 cwts at Karachi.
Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 11/16", 608 No. at Calcutta.
Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 1/4" 79 No. at Calcutta.
Shovels, square mouth, handled, 1000 No. at Calcutta.
Shovels, round, mouth, handled, 2000 No. at Calcutta.
Gauges, steam pressure, 5" dia, reading up to 100 pounds, 12 No. at Calcutta.
Gauges, steam pressure, 6" dia, reading up to 100 pounds, 15 No, at Calcutta.
Gauges, steam pressure, 6" dia reading up to 250 pounds, 20 No. at Calcutta.
Piping, wrought iron, galvanized, 2 1/4" bore, 1,600 ft. at Calcutta.
Valves suice, flanged, 2 1/2" bore, with tail pieces for spigot and socket pipes, 38 No. at Calcutta.
Valves sluice, flanged, 2 3" bore, with tail pieces for spigot and socket pipes, 36 No. at Calcutta.
Valves sluice, flanged, 2 4" bore, with tail pieces for spigot and socket pipes, 36 No. at Calcutta.
Paint, red lead, day, 35 cwts. at Calcutta.
All the articles are new.

Offers should be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions. 19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
19-A, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA. 2245

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE 10TH JULY OR THE DIRECTORS MAY DECIDE. A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL.

The Indo Burma Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.)

Authorised Capital . . . Rs. 5,00,00,000.

(Divided into 50,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.)

Issue of 10,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 610,000 shares have been privately applied for by the Directors and their friends (including vendors' shares) and the balance 390,000 shares are offered to the public for subscription.

Payable as to Re. 1 on application. Rs. 2 on allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 2 as and when required by the Company at intervals of not less than two months.

NO UNDERWRITING COMMISSION HAS BEEN OR WILL BE PAID.

DIRECTORS.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL, B.A., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, 7 Ferzepur Road, Lahore; Proprietor of Bhupendra Flour Mills, Bhatinda; Chairman, Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd.,; Director, Cotton Press Co., Ltd.,; Managing Agent of Cawnpore Flour Jamna Flour Mills Co., Ltd.; Bombay; and Founder of several the Empire of India.

THE HON'BLE MR. B. CHAKRAVARTI, Bar-at-Law, Zemindar; Chairman of the Bengal National Bank Ltd., Calcutta; Chairman, Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd; Director, Bengal Lakshmi Cotton Mills, Ltd., Bengal Provincial Railway Co., Ltd., and several other Industrial Concerns.

JAMES F. TAYLOR, Merchant, Messrs. George Garrett and Co., Anchor Line Buildings, Glasgow.

TARIT BHUSAN ROY, B.L., Zemindar, Merchant and Banker, Calcutta; Founder and Managing Agent of the East Bengal Mahajan Flotilla Co., Ltd.; Honorary Secretary, Bengal Mahajan Sabha; Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; Honorary Secretary, Indian Loose Jute Association; President, Calcutta Spices Association.

M. JACOMB-HOOD, A.M. INST., C. E., A.C.G.I.; Partner, Messrs. Robertson, Cole and Co., Consulting, Electrical and Hydraulic Engineers, Machinery and Metal Merchants, New York, London, Singapore and 9, Clive Street, Calcutta; Director, Jessinia Minerals Mining Co., Ltd., &c., &c.,

RAI BAHADUR, JADU NATH MOZUMDAR, M.A.B.L., Vakil, Zemindar, merchant and proprietor of the firm, Rai Bahadur Jadu Nath Mozumdar and Co., 5-10, Canal East Road, Calcutta; Chairman of the District Board of Jessore; Founder and Managing Director Jessore United Bank Ltd., Director, Jessore Loan Company Ltd., Director, Jessore Jhenidah Railway Company Ltd. (McLeod and Co., Managing Agents); and founder and director of several other Industrial Concerns.

A. D. MATHER, F.C.I., Merchant, of Messrs. Mather and Co., Engineers and Export Produce Merchants, Founders and Managing Agents, The Jessinia Minerals Mining Co., Ltd., The Hailes Engineering Co., Ltd., Director, The Bakarganj Rice Mills Co., Ltd., and other Industrial concerns. Ferzepur Road, Lahore; Proprietor of Bhupendra Flour Mills, Century Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Shikarpur; Chairman, Punjab Mills Co., Ltd.,; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Director, Industrial, Agricultural and Banking enterprises throughout.

THE HON'BLE MOULVI A. K. FAZLUL HUQ., M.A., B.L., Zemindar; Member, Bengal Legislative Council; Ex. Secretary, Indian National Congress; Ex. President, All India Moslem League; Secretary, National Council of Education; Director, Bakarganj Rice Mills Co., Ltd., Hindustan Trading and Tannery Co., Ltd., Bengal Landowners Co., Ltd., Lower Assam Tea Syndicate Ltd., Ganges Valley Tea Co., Ltd., &c., &c.

S. EARDLEY WILMOT, Merchant; Director, Holmes, Wilson & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, Bolompore Coal Co., Ltd., Khoodia Coal, Co., Ltd., Napur Coal Co., Ltd., Jamahari, Coal Co., Ltd. Diamond Drilling Co., Ltd., &c., &c., &c.

RAI BAHADUR UPENDRA LAL ROY, B.A., B.L., Zemindar, Chittagong; Partner, Messrs. Krishnadas Omurchand Roy; Member of the Chittagong Port Commissioners; Vice-Chairman, District Board; President of the Indian Merchants Association; Member of the Committee of the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce, late Member of the Bengal Legislative Council; Director. The Hindustan Trading and Tannery Co., Ltd.; Joint Proprietor of the Chandpur Tea Estate and Belgeon Tea Estate; Director,, The Bakarganj Rice Mills Co., Ltd.,

JAMES E. JOWITT, Proprietor, Glen & Co., Export Produce Mercanhants, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon and Madras.

D. ABDULRAHAMAN, Ship Builder, Member of the Chittagong Port Commissioners and Municipal Commissioner; Managing Proprietor of the Khartoon Line Sailing Vessels, the Karnafuli River Steam Navigation Company and the Star Line Sailing Vessels, Chittagong, Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon; Agent, The Port Said Salt Association Ltd.

BANKERS.

Bank of Bombay, Bombay.
Bank of Madras, Madras.
National Bank of India Ltd., Chittagong.
International Banking Corporation, Calcutta.
The Central Bank of India Ltd., Karachi.
The Indian Bank Ltd., Madras.
The National Bank of Scotland Ltd., St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

SOLICITORS.

Morgan and Co., Calcutta.

JOINT MANAGING AGENTS.

Mather and Company, 102, Clive Street.
Krishnadas Omurchand Roy & Co., 2, Swallow Lane.

AUDITORS.

Viney and Thurston, Calcutta, Chartered Accountants.

SHARE BROKERS.

Scott and Tod, Madras.
Jehangir Punthakey & Co., Denso Hall Karachi.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

102, Clive Street, Calcutta.

This Company has been formed for the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association and primarily to carry on a coasta trade between the Ports of India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

As a first step it is proposed to acquire and take over as a going Concern the well known shipping business of Messrs. Krishnadas Omurchand Roy and Co., steamship owners, Bankers &c., of Chittagong. This shipping business includes the fleet, tools, fixtures, stock-in-trade and goodwill. It is the fruit of an experience of over 60 years and is an exceedingly well established and profitable Concern with so large a business connection that for some considerable period its own fleet has proved inadequate for the demand for both passenger and cargo transport and it has been compelled to charter steamers and brigs to cope with this extra demand.

The business has been acquired on the most favourable terms as, according to the valuation of an expert shippbuilder and owner of several steam and sailing vessels, it is worth to-day Rs. 6,32,000 whereas the company is only paying to the vendors the sum of Rs. 4,55,000 to be satisfied as to Rs. 2,20,000 in cash and as to Rs. 2,35,000 in fully paid up shares which they have agreed not to dispose of for a period of ten years thereby showing the amount of confidence they have in the success of the Company. Nothing has been included in the above amount for goodwill. Inspired with patriotic feelings the vendors have made these sacrifices so that their business may be successfully developed into a National Concern with capital sufficient for a big undertaking like this. For the same reason the vendors have not claimed any promotion money or FOUNDERS shares. Many steamers are under offer to the Managing Agents, Messrs. Mather and Co., the benefit of such offer the Managing Agents are prepared to transfer to this Company without monetary consideration or allotment of shares of any kind, whereas another Steam Ship Company recently floated have alloted to the Founders fully paid up shares to the value of rupees five lakhs simply for the mere transfer of the offer of ships. It is calculated that at the present rates of freight, this Shipping business should yield a profit of at least 30 per cent. upon the amount of the purchase price after making the most liberal allowances for depreciation, insurance and reserve. Moreover, it is anticipated that with the additions and improvements that can be undertaken with new capital, the Company will be in a position to take full advantage of the altered industrial conditions that are developing in India with such startling rapidity and at no very distant date be able to pay dividends surpassing the expectations of of the shareholders.

The Directors and the leading share-holders of the Company are connected with large Agricultural and Industrial interests of the country. The cargo under their control and influence will alone be sufficient to maintain the fleet of the Company. Large quantities of cargo are lying idle at the inland as well as maritime ports of India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements for paucity of shipping to the great loss and inconvenience of the shippers. Many important Indian and European shipping merchants have given undertaking in writing not to ship by any other line of steamers or sailing vessels so long as this Company can carry the Cargo offered by them, and assuring their whole hearted support to the Company. Negotiations are in progress with experienced European and Indian experts to cope with the passenger and cargo traffic that has already been assured.

The demand for feight of all kinds already far exceeds the supply and with the maturing of numberless new commercial schemes the shortage must become still more acute.

The amount of shipping available for the purposes of the present coastal trade alone is grossly inadequate not to speak of the requirements of the increased colume of sea-borne trade that is bound to make ever increasing demands upon the limited resources of the present maritime transport service.

In order to place the success of the Company on a sure footing it has been thought necessary to keep the control of the business in experienced hands both European and Indian and their joint efforts will not only conduce to the sound and efficient management of the affairs of the Company, but will go a great way in solving an Imperial problem by bringing about a closer union between the two communities to their mutual benefit and advancement. It is hoped that this will, in time, remove the grievances of the Indian public in the matter of what at present appears to be the European monopoly in the shipping line.

It is therefore considered that a unique opportunity exists for the enlargement and expansion of Messrs. Krishnadas Omurchand Roy's Shipping business. It is proposed to purchase three additional Ocean going steamers of two to four thousand tons carrying capacity each to be allocated to various trade routes according to the pressure of traffic and the inducement offered. It has been calculated that these three steamers can be purchased at an approximate cost of Rs. 25,00,000 and as freight at the prevailing rates generally shows a profit of 60 per cent. per ton over and above the running expenses including insurance and depreciation it will be seen that these steamers, when once in work, should yield a net profit of at least 25 per cent. on their original cost. These additional steamers will enable the Company to carry out its present scheme which is as follows:—

(1) To carry cargo and passengers between the Ports of Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bombay, Karachi, Cocanada, Madras, Cochin, Alleppy, Colombo, Tuticorin, Jaffna, Singapore and Calcutta. In addition to these Ports the larger steamers will, when sufficient cargo is forthcoming, go to foreign ports.

(2) To open a river service from Calcutta along the following routes:—
(a) The Ganges via the Madhumati and Gorai rivers, (b) Assam, Cachar and Sylhet via the Madaripur Bil Canal (c) Barisal.

In view of the splendid success of the Indian gragduates in other walks of life it can be safely predicted that given proper training and facilities they will prove efficient Officers and Commanders of foreign going Merchant ships and maintain the best traditions of the Sea. For this purpose the fleet of the company will be a suitable training ground for enterprising young men of India, Burma and Ceylon who will be desirous of taking to sea-life. A limited number of capable young men will be given a thorough training free of any charge whatever, and suitable position will be found for them if they prove efficient.

The Managing Agents have entered into an agreement, subject to the Directors' confirmation, to secure the services of Captain James Knox, as soon as his present appointment expires, who has had many years' experience as a Shipmaster. He has also had considerable experience in supervising and organising a shipping business and is well known throughout India. He was formerly in the Shipping Department of Messrs. Graham and Co., and the British India Steam Navigation Company Ltd., and has been connected with the Shipping business for over 25 years.

The Company has been fortunate enough to secure as one of its Directors especially to look after its interests at Glasgow Mr. James F. Taylor, a partner in the firm of Messrs. George BGarret and Co., Anchor Line Buildings, Glasgow; who are associated with the makers of Iron and Steel, and Steam Ship owners in the West of Scotland, and as such are very largely interested in the shipment of metals and machinery to India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements as well as to the shipbuilding yards on the Contunent of Europe.

Messrs. Mather and Co., will be (with Messrs. Krishnadas Omurchand Roy) the Joint Managing Agents of the Company and as mechanical and structural Engineers, machinery and metal merchants and Shippers, their connection should prove extremely advantageous. Mr. A. D. Mather has had 14 years' experience of the Shipping business in Manchester and London, and his assistance should prove invaluable.

Qualification of Directors.—The Articles of association provide that the qualification of a Director of the Company shall be the holding of not less than 250 shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 2,500. No sum will be paid to any Director in cash or shares to induce him to become a Director or to qualify him as such.

Remuneration of Directors.—The remuneration of each Director shall be a sum of Rs. 50 for each Meeting attended; and th will get a commission of 2 per cent. on the net yearly profits of the Company after deducting interest on Debentures or other monies borrowed but before placing anything to reserve, depreciation or any special account and before deducting the commission payable to the joint Managing Agents, such commission to be divided amongst the Directors equally or as they may determine. Mr. Mather is interested in the promotion of the Company as being a Member of Messrs. Mather and Co., and Rai Bahadur Upendra Lall Roy as being a Member of the vendors' firm.

Preliminary Expenses.—The preliminary expenses are estimated at under Rs. 20,000. Brokerage for sale of shares will not exceed 2 per cent. No promotion money has been or will be paid by the Company. No underwriting commission will be paid.

Minimum Subscription.—The Company shall not proceed to allotment unless and until 10 per cent. of the shares offered to the public have been subscribed for, but as 60 % has already been promised the Company will go to allotment without delay.

Agreements.—The following Agreement will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—

(1) A Contract between the Company of the one part, and Messrs. Krishnadas Omurchand Roy of the other part, for taking over the latter's Shipping business, fleet, fixture plant, tools and goodwill for the sum of rupees four lakhs and fifty five thousand, which shall be satisfied by the payment of rupees two lakhs and twenty thousand in cash, and the issue of fully paid up shares in the capital of the Company of the par value of rupees two lakhs and thirty five thousand.

(2) A Contract between the Company of the one part, and Messrs. Krishnadas Omurchand Roy and Mather and Co., of the other part, whereby these 2 firms are appointed the Joint-Managing Agents of the Company on a remuneration of firstly 2 % of the total turn over of the Company, and secondly, 2 % per cent on the nett profits of the Company, but without any monthly allowance.

Application for Shares.—Application for shares should be made upon the accompanying form and sent to any one of the following Banks:—

The International Banking Corporation, Calcutta, Rangoon and Bombay.
The National Bank of India Limited, Chittagong.
The Allahabad Bank Limited, Calcutta.
The Central Bank of India Limited, Calcutta, Bombay, Jharia, Lahore, Amritsar and Karachi.
The Bengal National Bank Ltd., Calcutta.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

with Re. 1 per share. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay any subsequent instalments on shares allotted when due will render the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of this prospectus and application forms may be obtained from the joint Managing Agents or from the Company's Brokers.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreement above referred to may be inspected at the office of the Company's solicitors at any time during the usual business hours.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

ONE ENGINEER on Rs. 150—10—300 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. He should be an Engineering Graduate with previous experience. He will be in charge of work connected with Town Planning, building permissions, land acquisition and other work connected with the development of the City. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th July. Probationery period 3 months. Selected candidate must join before 12th August 1920.

S. R. BHAGWAT,
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Poona City, 3rd July, 1920. 2263

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following which are available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 3" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 160 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 3 1/2" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 2500 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 5" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 360 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 6" x 3 1/2" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 550 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 6" x 6" x 3/8", in average lengths of 26ft. to 30ft. 350 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 5" x 9/16", in average lengths of 30 ft. 140 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel angles, 5" x 5" x 11/16", in average lengths of 30 ft., 140 cwts, at Calcutta.

Mild steel square, 2 1/2" in average lengths of 14ft. to 16ft. 1000 cwts, at Lahore.

Offers should be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries & Munitions,
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 2244

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions,
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 638

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for a large number of Jack Spurs with straps and buckles complete, which are available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions in Calcutta.

Samples may be inspected at the Munitions Stores Depots, at Armenian Ghat, Calcutta, and Haji Bunder Sewri, Bombay.

Offers should be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, and to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, Ballard Road, Bombay.

19-A, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.

D. E. KEATINGE.
(Controller (Sales).
2215 Board of Industries and Munitions.

HUZUR P. W. DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

WANTED.—A MAINS SUPERINTENDENT for Baroda Electricity Works. The candidate must possess a thorough technical knowledge and good practical experience of three-phase, underground and overhead construction and maintenance of high and low tension mains and testing of same. Commencing salary will be Rs. 150 p.m. with prospects of increase.

Applications, giving full particulars of applicant's age, education, technical training and experience should be addressed to the undersigned not later than 15th July, 1920.

(Sd.) L. J. MARTIN,
Chief Engineer.
Baroda State.

2228

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONAL PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN IGATPURI AND BHUSAWAL.

ON and from MONDAY, 12th July, 1920, accommodation for a limited number of third class passengers will be provided on the North East Parcel trains running between Igatpuri and Bhusawal. The Down train leaves Igatpuri at 10-27 and arrives Bhusawal at 22-40 and the Up train leaves Bhusawal at 8-15 and arrives Igatpuri at 21-58.

For timings at intermediate stations see Master Time Tables exhibited at stations.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.
2-7-1920. 2209

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Offices of the above Company are removed to KAVARANA BUILDING, No. 283, Hornby Road, Fort, Opposite Whiteway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

By order
J. M. CORDEIRO,
Manager.

2271

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Estuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1992

NOTICE

FRESH STOCK of Imperial P. O. P. and P. O. P. POST CARDS (Tropical) arrives every mail. Can be had at the following rates:—

Imperial P.O.P. 17 x 24½, Rs. 20 per quire.
Imperial P.O.P. Post Cards, Rs. 5 per gross.

GUERRA & SONS,
Photographers.

Bungalow No. 107,
P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I. 1924

NOTICE.

WANTED—One GRADUATE as 3rd Assistant, one graduate or UNDER GRADUATE with Science and one under graduate with Persian for the Radhanpur High School. Apply sharp with qualification and testimonials stating least pay expected to the Dewan, Radhanpur State.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.

Radhanpur, July, 1920. 2248

WANTED.

FOR the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, a SUPERINTENDENT, who can reside on the premises and devote his whole time to the Institution. One having experience in educational line or of having managed similar Institutions preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned enclosing testimonials and stating qualifications and experience.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR,
for Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai
Attorneys for the Orphanage.

Bombay, Eldon Road,
29th June, 1920. 2116

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bomay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo at 4 p.m. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. J. Gillum and Mr. E. J. Bunbury who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1920. 2309

SALE OF A VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

THE Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji invite offers for the purchase of their property, situated at Mazagon, a description thereof is given below, the offers in sealed covers with a cheque for Rs. 10,000 should be sent to Sir Bhalchandra Krisana, Kt., at his residence, Churni Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st of July, 1920. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any particular offer. If an offer or offers is or are approved of the same shall be submitted to the High Court for sanction, without which sale could not be made.

The property is held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India for 99 years from the year 1872. The same admeasures no less than 30,774 yards more or less. It is within reach of the two Railways and the Mazagon Tram Terminus is at its corner. It has extensively wide frontages the Mazagon Road, Matarpakhadi Road, Dockyard Road and the Gunpowder Road. A very wide newly constructed Road passes through this property giving two more wide frontages.

The sale will be subjected to sub-lease which expires on the 1st of March, 1925.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of that land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 3 and New No. 16232 and by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4-12-65-67, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Gunpowder Road, on or towards the West by the Mazagon Road, towards the North by Matarpakhadi Road and on or the South by Dockyard Road.

The land with the building or buildings thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 30,774 yards or thereabout.

Before going to the Court for sanction the intending purchaser will be required to deposit with the Trustees a further sum of Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand), which will be a conditional precedent to the application for sanction. If the offer is not approved of by the Trustees, or the same is not sanctioned by the Court the amount of deposit will be returned without deduction.

By order of the Trustees.
V. P. PURANIK,
Secretary,
Tulsidas Gopalji Charity,
Girgaum No. 1.

2104

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HATTERSLEY MILL COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Hattersley Mill Company, Ltd., are OPEN and that shares will be accepted for transfer from TUESDAY, the 6th July, 1920.

Notice is also given that share certificates are now ready and will be issued in exchange for the allotment letters, allotment receipts and the applictaion deposit receipts.

By order of the Board.
For the Hattersley Mill Co., Ltd.
ALLEN BROS., & CO., (India) Ltd.,
Agents.
2259

THE PIONEER RUBBER & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above company will be OPENED from THURSDAY, the 8th July, 1920, and Transfer forms will be accepted for registration between 12 p. m. 3 p. m., on week days and 12 p.m., and 1-30 p. m., on Saturday.

T. K. SHANGHANI,
Secretary.
2276

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 9324 in respect of 60 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. Hiralal Dayalji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
2253 Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PANDURANG ANANT and Mr. BALKRISHNA ATMARAM have retired from the firm of Messrs. Madhavlal and Co., carrying on business as Sharebrokers in Bombay as from the 27th June, 1920, and the said business will be carried on by our client Mr. Madhavlal Makanji as the sole proprietor thereof. Any one dealing with the said Mr. Pandurank Anant and Mr. Balkrishna Atmaram or either of them for and on behalf of the said firm will do so at his own risk and our client will not be bound thereby.

Dated this 6th July, 1920.

PANDIA & CO.,
Attorney's for Mr. Madhavlal Makanji.
2277

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the shareholders of the above Company who have not yet paid in their allotment money that from the 15th July, 1920, interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged yet paid in their allotment money that from on all unpaid moneys.

EASTERN SHIP BROKERS & AGENCY LD.,
Managing Agents.

28/32, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1920. 2207

THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 500 (Rupees Five hundred only), per share, (Free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 30th June, 1920, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after 22nd July, 1920, between the hours 11-30 the registered addresses of the Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th day of July 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the registered addresses of the Shareholders.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th July to 21st July 1920 (both days inclusive.)

By the order of the Boards,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1920. 2289

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 20th July, 1920, from qualified men for the posts of two Temporary Overseers in this District. The applicants should state the qualification they possess and the minimum salary expected, and attach copies of certificates to their applications.

S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA,
Executive Engineer,
Architectural District.

Public Works Buildings,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1920. 2231

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.

No. 82.
Calcutta, 30th June, 1920. 2258

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following hydraulic plant and boilers which are available for sale with the Board of Industries and Munitions.

Four-throw hydraulic pressure pump, having 2in. dia 4 stroke plungers working at 80 revolutions per minute fitted for 8in. belt drive, working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of delivery one inch bore ..... 1 No.

Accumulator, having an 8 1/4in. dia of ram by 9in. minus 6in. stroke. Diameter of inlet one inch bore ... 1 No.

Four column press, having an 18in. dia ram by 2in. stroke minus Size of head 3in. minus 9in. by 3in. minus 9in. and pattern 2in. minus 10½in. by 2in. minus 6in. Maximum height between head and pattern 4 ft. minus 6 in. Working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch. Diameter of inlet to main cylinder 2 in. Diameter of inlet to return cylinder 1 in. The press is fitted with two draw back 8 in. diameter rams. ..... 1 No.

Two column presses, having one 18 in. diameter ram by 2 ft. minus 2 in. stroke, Size of head and pattern 4 ft. minus by 2 ft. minus 6 in., Maximum height between head and pattern 5 ft. minus 3 in. Working pressure 1200 pounds per square inch Diameter of inlet to main cylinder 2 in., Diameter of inlet to return cylinder 1 in., The presses are fitted with two draw back 8 in. diameter rams, ... 2 No.

Straining screws, clamps front end and side, back plates, doors, boxes, weights, handles, spanners, etc., for three complete furnaces. Also the equipment of the presses including three way valves, and regulating valves with pipes, bends, and sockets, ... 1 Set.

Babcock and Wilcox W.I.F. type boilers, each containing 1619 heating surface, and are arranged for setting in battery together. The boilers are suitable for 160 pounds per square inch working pressure and are fitted with the usual mounting. ..... 2 No. equal 1 pair

The hydraulic plant and the boilers are second hand, but in good condition.

The plant can be inspected at the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops of the Eastern Bengal Railway at Kanchrapara, and the boilers at the Gun and Shell Factory, Ishapore.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Calcutta.
19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 2282

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR,

(HOME DEPARTMENT.)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY, Holkar College, Indore and will be received up to the 25th July, 1920. The following terms are offered:—

(1) Pay Rs. 250—10—350.
(2) Leave and Leave Allowance according to State Rules.
(3) Appointment for two years in the first instance.

Candidates are requested to apply to the HOME MINISTER Indore, stating:—

(1) Nationality, (2) Age, (3) Academic qualifications, (4) Experience of teaching Chemistry up to the B.Sc. Standard of the Allahabad University. 2312

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1913.
AND
OF THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following special resolutions of the Company were passed and confirmed at the extraordinary general meetings of the Company held respectively on the 14th June, 1920, and 5th July, 1920.

It is hereby resolved that under section 203 (3) of The Indian Companies Act this company be voluntarily liquidated owing to financial difficulties and liabilities.

The members present therefore hereby appoint M. S. Krishnaswamy as its liquidator on the remuneration of 7½ per cent. for all th total distribution..

MOOLCHAND H
2290 President.

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th July, 1920, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the period ending 31st March, 1920.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Purshotam Vishram Mawjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly:—
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1920.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd July, 1920, both days inclusive. 2275

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A very valuable property freehold land at Grant Road in the centre of all theatres and having an uncomparable frontage and situation. Rare opportunity for dramatic and cinema theatre builders. For further particulars apply Tribhovandas Chabildas, Managing Clerk to Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA, Solicitors, Motilal Manson, Hummum Street, Fort. 2284

NOTICE.

OWING to the complete destruction of our offices at No. 251, Hornby Road, our future address will be No. 305, CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, (Third floor Next to Messrs. A. Vianelli's Restaurant.).

We take this opportunity to thank our esteemed customers and friends at their kind sympathetic messages.

BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO.
2311

THE BERAR MFG. CO., LD.

No. 4, CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company are requested to write to the above office address their present full address as owing to the addresses of many shareholders having changed and no intimation of it being given to the Company, the notices and account-books, etc., sent to them are returned to the Company from the Post Office.

For Kasturchand Daga & Sons.
NOWROJEE EDULJEE SETNA,
Supdt.
Bombay, 5th July, 1920. 2288

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, last at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, a bonus of 5 per cent. per annum, and a special bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, all free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after Monday, the 12th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June 1920.

By order of the Board,
R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th July, 1920. 2310

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. VELJI LAKHAMSI, B.A., LL.B., a representative of the (B) Mandvi Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of sections 22 (3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix Monday the 26th July 1920 for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th July, 1920. 2314

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Offices at 105-107, Montgomery Street, Rangoon, at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 20th July, 1920.

To transact the following business:—

(1) To confirm the Minutes of the Statutory Meeting held on the 31st December, 1919.
(2) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st March, 1920.
(3) To sanction the declaration of a dividend
(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
G. R. COCKMAN,
Secretary.
G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd.
Rangoon, June, 1920.

N. B.—The dividend when sanctionted will be made payable at the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Rangoon, Calcutta or Bombay, on and after Wednesday, the 21st July, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register on Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address 2307

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARDESIR RUSTOMJI RUZBEH, Administrator of the Estate of Khusro Khudabux Ruzbeh, has contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to my client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me in my office at Picket Road, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Ghoga Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 120½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 227-228, New Nos. 5091-5092, Old Survey No. 288 and New Survey No. 9386 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Goolbai Pestonji Boomla and Sorabji Cawasji Mistry, on or towards the West by the property of Sorabji Dadabhai Divecha, on or towards the North by the Ghoga Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Dadabhai Cawasji Gentleman but now of Edulji Framji Allless which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1684 and Street No. 31.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1920
K. M. MOWDAWALLA,
2307 Purchaser's Vakil

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FARDOONJI NOWROJI FARDOONJI, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the properties comprised in the Indentures of Lease, dated respectively the 13th day of April, 1920, and the 1st day of June, 1920, and expressed to be made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Furdoonji Nowrojee Fardoonji of the other part and the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and Mahomed Gulamali of the other part.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Frere Land, Estate of the Port of Bombay at Kala Chowkey in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and twenty-two square yards and two-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Sewree Road on or towards the South by a fifty feet road constructed or about to be constructed by the said Trustees and on or towards the East and West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2723 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the Frere Land Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay at Kala Chowkey in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand three hundred and forty-three square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Sewree Road, on or towards the South by a Road, leading from Sewree Low Level Road, to Reay Road, on or towards the East by land of the said Trustees agreed to be leased to Allibhoy Mulla Jeevanji and on or towards the West by land agreed to be leased to the Purchaser which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2723 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of July 1920.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorney's for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
2260

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMSHED BEHRAMSHA MUNSUFF of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client Mr. JETHA BHAI VERSI, of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with tenements messuages and bungalow standing thereon with trees, plants, and wells, situate on Hill Road, Bandra, in Salsette Taluka, District Thana, admeasuring about 13,500 square yards or thereabouts and containing of agricultural and non-agricultural Survey numbers and other particulars as follows:—

1. Non-agricultural Survey No. 179-B, admeasuring 2841 square yards.
2. Agricultural numbers.

S. N.	Pot No.	Area.	Assessment. Rs.	as.	ps.
23	Portion of 1	10½	½	8	0
233	Portion of 1	12	0	13	6
288	Portion of 1	8½	0	13	3
289	Portion of 1	9	0	8	0
289	Portion of 2	36	10	8	0

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2278

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of TEKCHAND BHAGA, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu inhabitant, a Money Lender, carrying on business under the name and style of Teckchand Bhagat and Co., ... Deceased.

SAMNIBAI, widow of Teckchand Bhaga, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhayya Moholla, outside the Fort, of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 29th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. SHROFF & VACHHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2280

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted with Messrs. VASOODEV GANPATRAO AGASKAR and NANABHAI GANPATRAO AGASKAR for the purchase of the hereunder mentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras vacant land or ground called the Tooliseebaug with trees, plants, and other shrubs growing and standing thereon, situate and being on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Foras Government ground, on the West by the property of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia on the North by the property of Chaoildas Lallubhai and on the South by the property of Narayen Dinanath which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 3,816 square yards be the same a little more or less and is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 128, New No. 13636, Old Survey No. 464 and New Survey No. 1/3383 and is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3838 (2) Street No. 1A.

Dated this 6th day of July, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2313

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR DADABHAI GHANDY has contracted to sell to our client Mr. DARASHA ARDESIR COOPER, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All [illegible] land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chuima Bhuiy, Bazaram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasuring 158 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of Old Nos. 33,35 etcetra New Nos. E/13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13944, 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, 8/131, 132 and New Survey No. 18/6984 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a private passage, on or towards the West by the property of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Khatizabai, widow of Abdul Lotiff Aba on or towards the South by a private passage and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2683 (3) D Ward No. 4407 and Street No. 42B.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER
& HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2279

NOTICE.

LOST DOCUMENTS.

OUR CLIENT has agreed to purchase from BACHUBHAI alias ANANDJI NUNDERJI SHIVJI free from all incumbrances his property situate at Wadgadi Street, called or known as Bhandarwada and Shamji Hussaji Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 71 square yards or thereabouts and which are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under the Collectors Old Nos. 1520 and 1528, Collectors New No. 7275, Old Survey Nos. 597 and 598, New Survey No. 2241 and assessed the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1612 and 1613, Street Nos. 2-10 and 1-3-12. The following documents relating to the said property are represented to be lost or mislaid.

Any person or persons who may be in possession of these documents or any of them or any documents relating to the said property or who claim custody of the said documents either by way of security or otherwise howsoever are required to notify the fact of such possession or claim to the undersigned in writing within 15 days from the date hereof. If no such claim is received within the time aforesaid the purchaser will assume that the said documents are lost and will complete the sale accordingly without regard to any claim or claims which: any will be considered as waived.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS.

1. Deed of sale, dated 18th April, 1835, Bhagirathi, wife of Bhansali Nahaw Kasidas to Bhansali Hargovind Nahabhave.
2. Mortgage, dated 30th January, 1839, Haridas Sukhamchand Karsandas Sukhamchand Dulabhdas Sukhamchand to Sadashiv Mukerji, Crishav Muckerji.
3. Deed of sale, dated 7th January, 1840, Haridas Sukhamchand Karsandas Sukhamchand Dulabhdas Sukhamchand to Madhavji Sadobha
[illegible] sale, dated 5th December, 1840.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3545 of 1919.

MAHOMED EBRAHIM GULAM MAHOMED NURANI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHOMED UMAR GULAM MAHOMED NURANI and others ..... Defendants.

Re: The Estate of Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Inhabitant residing at Jakaria Masjid without the Fort, ... Deceased.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above suit on the 29th day of March, 1920, I am authorized inter alia to investigate into the debts due and payable by the estate of Gulam Mahomed Haji Ismail Nurani of Bombay Cutchi Memon Inhabitant, residing at Jakaria Masjid, without the Fort who died at Bombay on or about the 15th day of August 1919. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim or demand against the estate of the said deceased are required to send full particulars of such claim or a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities and vouchers, if any, held by them with their full names, addresses and designations to the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai the attorneys of the Plaintiff in the above suit at their office in Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of the publication of this notice.

No claim or demand received after fourteen days from the date of publication of this Notice shall be considered by the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in suit No. 3545 of 1919.

High Court,
Bombay, 6th July, 1920.

2292

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of SUTAR HARAJ BHAGWAN, late of Kundla ..... Deceased Hindu inhabitant, a carpenter ..... Bombay.

SUTAR JADOW BHAGWAN, carpenter, Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, a carpenter, residing at Kumbharwada 4th ..Petitioner. without the Fort ..... interest

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings of Letters if they think fit before the Grant of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 29th day of June, 1920.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2305

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HABIB NURMAHOMED, deceased, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant ...Deceased.

AHMED HABIB KHOJA, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Durga Mohalla, outside the Fort ..... *Petitioner*

All persons claiming to have any interest in the abovenamed deceased are the Estate of the hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 29th day of June, 1920.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2305

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Is THE tried specific for Ague. Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/

KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MODIKHANA STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Motichand Harakhchand and on account and at the risk of Maneckchand Juxibhai who has purchased the property subject to all existing incumbrances on the property to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 252 5/9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 740-746 and New No. 5959-5960, Old Survey No. 1098-1099 and New Survey No. 6543, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1962.1963 and Street No. 70-72-74-133 to 139 and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly described as:—

FIRSTLY: :—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 156 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 740, and bounded on or towards the East by formerly by Rampart Row and now newly made Road called Mody Bay Street, on or towards the West by the said Modikhana Street, on or towards the North by the premises hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and the house of Moosa Uapla and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 81 and 19 and now assessed under No. 32.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 96 5/9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Modikhana Street within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 740 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay No. 82 and Street No. and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Modikhana Street, on or towards the North by the house formerly of the late Rustomji Jamsetji Jijibhoy but now of Ebrahim Abdul Kayum, on or towards the South by the premises hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office Medows Street. Fort Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 9TH JULY, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th day of July, 1920, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Show Rooms in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, handsome side-boards, dinner, and dumb-waiters, meat safes, rich glassware, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, tapestry, drawing room suite, Chesterfield, sofas, easy chairs, sweet-toned, "Harold" Cottage piano, "Miller," and "Chubbs" safes with stands, handsome cabinets rich carved pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving book cases, Curzon easy chairs, Hammond and Oliver type-writers, gramophone, English ice box, bicycle Harley Davidson motor bicycle with side car, roll top writing tables, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman and others. Catalignes are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE and PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS (BEHIND THE OLD PARCEL OFFICE) G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7th, and THURSDAY the 8th, July at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of bales of piece-goods, leather, machinery, dry fruits, raisins bags of cotton seeds, bales of gunnies, old clothing, trunks and boxes, shoes, and boots, umbrellas, gum, holdalls, brass, copper, enamelled, tin and alluminium ware moradabad, tumblers, phynile, paint haberdeshary, sporting goods such as cricket pingpong bats and hockey sticks, gram, country and English medincines and various other articles, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery off at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS. BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of 213 Bundles of Clove (Jangbari).

Under instructions from Mr. Karimji Jivanji and on account and risk of Thaker Jamnadas Devkaran, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th July, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the godown of Mr. Karimji Jivanji, situated at the Kalyan Street, the following:—

213 bundles of Clove (Jangbari).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest in the Very Valuable Landed Property, situated at Naigaum Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Ballal, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vinayak Moroba Trilokekar, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said mortgagee by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1917, and two further charges and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on WEDNESDAY, 21st July, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the Right, Title and Interest of the said Mr. Vinayak Moroba Trilokekar in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Tola land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Naigaum Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2,005) two thousand and five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Gadiali and partly by the property of Framji Edalji Nentinen, on or towards the South by the said Naigaum Cross Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhiwa Vithu Agree and partly by the property of the said Framji Edalji Nentinen and on or towards the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali, partly by the property of Krishnarao Ragunathji and partly by the property of Krishnarao Kashinathji, and which said premises along with adjoining and belonging to the said Framji Edalji Nentinen, are registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64 and 17, New Nos. A/14587 and C/14543 and New Survey Nos. 2/1190 and 5b/1191 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street Nos. 34 and 50B and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his brother.

For further particulars and cinditions of sale apply to Mr. M. V. Gokhale. Solicitor at 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property at Lower Colaba without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, by order of the administrator of the estate of mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the late Changibai, widow of Luxumon Govind Koolabkar and Shinga Luxumon Koolabkor, the mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of July, 1918, and made between the said Changibai, widow of Luxumon Govind Koolabkar of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th July, 1920, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 (S. T.), in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit ground rent together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba, in the fifth Koli Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Lond Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 4752, Old Survey No. 89 and New Survey No. 9597 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 864 and Street No. 15 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Pratab Tricum Marwadi, on the West by the said fifth Koli Street or Lane, on the North by the public passage and on the South by the public sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Tulsidas Nagindass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Solicitors for the administrator of the mortgagee at their office at No. 18 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Quaker Oats, Chocolates and Glycerine and Lime Juice.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

68 cases Quaker Oats.
14 cases Cadbury's Milk Chocolates.
1 case Glycerine Lime Juice.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of dining table, sideboard, teakwood cupboards, writing tables, chairs, glass door book case, blackwood round table, large and small cushion sofas and chairs, 3 full size parian statues, earthern pots, wooden and iron child's cradles, dispense tables, sample racks, copying press with stand, one lot of old sample of piece-goods and yarn on cops etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th July, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 9th July, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Aluminium, Pig Metal, Pewter Pig, Axespick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old, Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvils of softs, a large quantity of Tents I. P. parts, outer and inner and G. S. 160 lbs., and walls, old Spades, Steel cast scrap iron, wrought steel mild scrap, Bellows, Vices, Mamooties, Pawlins of sorts, Cordage, Hemp, Enamelware, wet old, Jhools, Rags, old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose, old Brass-cooking pots, Doosootie, wool, tanks, wheels of sorts, Bath Tubs, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles' etc.

Conditions of sale will be read on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERAJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 6th July, 1920.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 6th July

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 6th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	1 79	13 64	13 50	31 60
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	1 76	15 06	12 32	34 31
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	1 40	15 03	13 11	34 15
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	1 46	16 44	15 41	36 5
Kemp & Co. (Oumballa Hill)				

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The monsoon has given widespread rain and extended into Gujarat, Rajputana and east Punjab. A western disturbance is entering Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, west of United Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India East, west of Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar, local in Upper Burma, east of United Provinces, Central India West, east of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in East and North Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Rangoon three inches; Moulmein, Akyab, Myitkyina, and Cheerapunji two; Sibsagar and Darjeeling one and a half; Cuttack three; Chaibassa, Ranchi and Hazaribagh one; Gaya and Bahraich two; Jhansi one and a half; Bareilly four; Roorkee one; Dehra Dun two; Mussooree three; Simla five; Jaipur and Udaipur three quarters; Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore one and a half; Saugor four; Seoni five; Pachmarhi three; Bombay two; Mangalore and Calicut one and a half; Coehin two. Temperatures are high near Peshawar.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab, Kashmir and Hyderabad.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs	29.627 Inchs
Temperature of Air	80.8 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 ,,
Dew Point	76.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.879 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	9.2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.6
Minimum do.	77.4 ,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind	197 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.73 Inches.
Total fall during month	5.25 ,,
Do. do. year	14.73 ,,
Additional all of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	0.24 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	in. m.	ft. in
Wed.	7	m 2 31	25 6		7	m 8 17	18 0
		2 50a	27 1			m 9 17a	18 4
Thur.	8	m 3 17	25 2		8	m 8 59	18 11
		3 26a	26 8			10 4a	18 3
Fri	9	m 4 14	24 11		9	m 9 54	19 10
		4 12a	26 2			11 2a	18 0
Sat.	10	m 5 20	24 11		10	m 11 8	20 8
		5 13a	25 10				
Sun.	11	m 6 44	25 3		11	m 0 0	27 7
		6 21a	25 7			m 0 40a	21 0
Mon	12	m 8 5	26 0		12	m 1 17	16 10
		7 25a	25 8			2 10a	20 8
Tues.	13	m 1 51	25 10		13	m 7 40	17 3
		2 17a	27 7			8 37a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

July.	Sunset.	Sunrise.
,, 7 (Wednesday	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 8 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 9 (Friday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 10 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 11 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m.
,, 12 (Monday	,, 6h. 6m.	,, 7h. 20m
,, 13 (Tuesday	,, 6h. 7m.	,, 7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter, July 9th, 10h. 35-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 16th, 1h. 55-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 23rd, 0h. 50-4m. a.m.; Full Moon, 31st, 4h. 49-8m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 6th July 1920 was 29.809 inches. For temperatrue corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th [illegible]

data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.28in. of rain and Hissar 0.10in. Skies are heavily clouded in the eastern districts and are practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south-east of the division. Temperature is above the average both by day and night in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 1.48in. of rain and Agra 0.46in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is moderately below normal except at Allahabad; night temperature in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur 0.83in. of rain and Kotah 0.35in. clear in the north and are heavily clouded elsewhere defect at Ajmer. Day temperature is is in excess at

Gujarat, West.—the Kathiawar Central Veraval Indore 0.33in. Day temperature is Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rain nearly general in the west of the division has been heavy in the northern districts; Jubbulpire has had 1.50in., Saugor 3.72in., Hoshangabad 1.33in., Akola 0.31in. Amraoti 0.86in. and Nagpur 0.48in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the northwest of the division. Day temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is in defect at Saugor.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain; Bombay has had 1.79 in., Ratnagiri 1.16in., Mormugao 0.87in. and Karwar 0.82in. Skies are overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rainfall has occurred in the Bombay Deccan Belgaum receiving 0.57in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon, but is in defect at Poona, Sholapur and Hyderabad; night temperature is lower than usual at Poona.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has extended into the Punjab and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula on the Kathiawar coast, in the west of the Central and the United Provinces and in east Rajputana, and local in the Bombay Deccan, Central India West and the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is low in the Central and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Central India West and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th July 1920.

The monsoon remains active except in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad, and local in Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair, Mergui, Akyab one and a half inches; Tavoy two; Myitkyina, Cherrapunji four; Dibrugarh one and a half; Jalpaiguri two, Benares, Dehra Dun four; Roorkee one: Mussooree three; Pachmarhi one; Parbhani three; Hanamkonda one and a half; Mercara two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 6th JULY 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Mean Dew Point. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	95.5	84.8	77	..	0	—0.07
Muskat ..	91.0	83.3	81	..	0	—0.14
Do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104.8	89.2	57	..	1.19	+0.22
Rawalpindi ..	108.9	82.2	65	0.28	0.57	—2.67
Lahore ..	108.7	87.0	59	..	0.08	—2.42
Hissar ..	103.9	82.8	74	0.10	0.24	—2.18
Ambala ..	92.7	77.7	83	..	4.13	—1.49
Delhi ..	94.0	79.0	87	0.07	4.57	—0.16
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra ..	89.0	80.2	93	0.46	4.33	+0.28
Mainpuri ..	86.5	77.9	87	0.08	2.41	—2.19
Jhansi ..	85.0	76.9	81	1.48	3.56	—3.28
Cawnpore ..	88.6	78.9	94	0.01	2.70	—1.69
Allahabad ..	97.3	78.9	88	..	1.65	+5.14
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad ..	103.7	87.0	51	..	1.00	+0.65
Karachi ..	90.4	82.8	77	..	0.01	—1.12
Ajmer ..	96.2	81.4	63	..	0.14	+3.79
Jaipur ..	100.8	75.2	71	0.83	10.57	+7.03
Kotah ..	87.4	79 6	74	0.35	4.99	+1.08
Mount Abu ..	78.5	68.4	84	..	11.17	+1.96
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	92.6	80.1	91	..	4.65	+2.05
Dwarka ..	85.3	78.2	90	0.71	5 31	+1.99
Veraval ..	83.8	79.5	86	0.32	12.40	+7.18
Rajkot ..	94.2	77.8	77	..	9.72	+3.65
Bhavnagar Para..	92.6	78.0	79	0.50	8.86	+2.85
Surat ..	91.0	80.1	86	0.09	9.88	—1.78
Ahmedabad ..	97.8	79.2	80	..	6.41	—0.22
Deesa ..	98.7	79.7	71	..	5.87	+2.25
Neemuch ..	89.7	76.4	87	..	6.88	+1.81
Indore ..	86.5	75.1	93	0.33	4.52	—2.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore ..	84.5	74.3	89	1.50	59.2	—4.86
Saugor ..	81.2	71.0	97	3.72	12.93	+4.02
Hoshangabad ..	84.3	74.4	94	1.33	7.70	—0.34
Khandwa ..	89.0	75.1	90	0.15	4.15	+2.40
Akola ..	89.2	74.9	80	0.31	3.93	—2.50
Amraoti ..	88.0	73.6	88	0.86	3.88	—4.23
Nagpur ..	82.6	76.0	90	0.48	6.54	—4.59
Chanda ..	84.3	76.2	86	..	5.70	—3.75
Raipur ..	82.9	76.1	78	..	5.40	—5.19
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	85.6	77.1	89	1.79	13.64	—10.64
Ratnagiri ..	83.7	75.5	80	1.16	23.41	—13.88
Marmugoa ..	85.1	76.1	89	0.87	32.07	—3.66
Karwar ..	80.5	75.4	86	0.82	40.00	—6.17
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	95.3	76.7	68	..	1.88	—3.71
Ahmednagar ..	89.0	71.9	79	0.10	1.99	—3.72
Poona ..	79.0	66.3	89	0.12	6.46	+0.33
Sholapur ..	86.4	72.4	78	0.02	1.16	—4.49
Bijapur ..	85.7	70.9	81	..	4.42	+0.77
Belgaum ..	79.6	68.1	96	0.57	8.28	—3.57
Aurangabad ..	89.9	74.8	70	..	0.66	—6.13
Nizanabad (Indr).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad ..	80.4	72.9	84	0.04	6.35	+0.78
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore ..	82.5	75.7	83	1.47	58.19	+13.67
Calicut ..	80.6	71.9	95	1.58	63.24	+22.65
Cochin ..	86.7	73.2	90	2.46	65.24	+21.34
Colombo ..	84.8	77.7

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. tin per 9

JAPAN INSECT POWDER Co.

Princess St., BOMBAY.

...special scientific process m... keep FRESH and SWEET is the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTI-SEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
REI ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the Hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most fine and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the ... principles of Cantharl vesicatoria and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. ...al will convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED ONLY BY

MADON SONS & Co.

CHEMISTS,

BRAWFORD MARKET, BOM

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Its work is like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated art. It is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which ... fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [Rs. 10.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar.

[India]

"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10.

PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Re. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

...derful remedy for lost energy. Weak ...Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed ... with milk or water.

M. BARDOLIVALA,

...M.B.E.H. (London).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 5th:

Months.	To-day's price.
July	26.65+35
Oct.	22.17+19
Jan.	20.59+40
Mar.	20.03+38

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 6.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 460 for Fully Good Broach July-August and remained steady at and about this price for some time. At 3 p.m. the rate was still Rs. 460 the tone being quiet, but steady. Later on the price declined to Rs. 458 and the bazaar closed at Rs. 458. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 455, declined to Re. 453½ and closed at Rs. 454.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing. Heavy rain interfered with business.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	454
Fully Good Bengal	July	206
Fully Good Bengal	September	217
Fine Oomras	July	270
Fine Oomras	September	278
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	480

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 6TH JULY 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	206
" " "	September	222
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug.	456
Fine M.G. Omras	July	273
" " "	September	285
Good M.G. Southern	July-Aug.	..

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	252	232	207	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	252	232	[illegible]	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	"
M.G. Central P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	"
M.G. Central No. 1	..	367	337	..	"
M.G. Local F No. 2	422	332	302	..	"
M.G. Broach	367	503	483	468	"
M.G. Southern	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dhollera	..	..	..	..	"
M.G.1 Amenar P.	..	..	..	..	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, July 6th 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30 ..	59 0 0	9 15 0
" Cawapore 70-30 ..	57 0 0	8 10 0
" Karachi Bansla ..	57 0 0	8 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Bold ..	11 8 0	12 0 0
" " Cawapore ..	12 8 0	13 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	16 4 0	17 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	15 8 0	16 2 0
" Thin ..	98 0 0	10 0 0
Teaseed, White 55-15 ..	73 0 0	15 8 0
" Gajar 75-25 ..	78 0 0	16 0 0
" Gajar 50-50 ..	73 0 0	15 8 0
" Black ..	15 0 0	16 [illegible]
Poppyseed, White ..	42 0 0	16 8 0
Groundnuts ..	55 0 0	11 4 0
Mowraseed ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley ..	[illegible]	[illegible]
Castorseed ..	[illegible]	[illegible]

Forwards	Rs. a. p.
Linseed Sept.	16 14 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 4 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 6th:

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic ..	1/9½
Bank Demand ..	1/9 13/16
Acceptance 3m/s ..	1/11
Fcs. Demand ..	262½
American Dollars ..	240
Hongkong ..	219½
Shanghai ..	257
Japan ..	153½
Singapore ..	136½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES

July, 6th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David ..	No. 10	1 1 0
Saparji ..	No. 10½	1 0 0
Curimbhai ..	No. 12½	1 3 0
Saparji ..	No. 64	2 12 0
Japan ..	No. 40/1	2 14 0
Do. ..	No. 42/2	2 10 0
Do. ..	No. 2/40	2 12 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations:

BRASS.

July, 6th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass ..	3/4	89 0 0
Do. ..	1	89 0 0
Do. ..	1¼	87 0 0
Do. ..	1½	86 0 0
Do. ..	1¾	85 0 0
Do. ..	2	85 0 0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper ..	3/4	84 0 0
Do. ..	1	84 0 0
Do. ..	1¼	84 0 0
Do. ..	1½	85 0 0
Do. ..	1¾	85 0 0
Do. ..	2	85 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		82 0 0
Panch teka joint ..		83 0 0
Copper English Barrs ..		85 0 0
Brass Barrs ..		37 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 6.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21-4-6.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 97-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/9 1/2.
D D on London, 1/9 5/8.
Cre... 1/4; 1/10 5/8.
D... France 375.
C... 450.

T T on Japan, Yen 145.
60 D/st Japan, Yen 135.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.95.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 46.60.
London Silver Spot D, 51 1/8.
London Silver Forward D, 50 1/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 91.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/12.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 100/12.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 100/8.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 64.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed firm with strong inquiry.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2500, Alliance Cotton 365, Bombay Cotton 1350, Bombay Dyeing 3640, Century 1250, Central India 5380, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 2800 n, Crescent 715, Currimbhoy 310, David 1670, Fazulbhoy 1857/8, Finlay 350, Ind Malwa 625, Kastoorchand 2400, Kohinoor 4000 Luxmi Cotton 3200 Mathuradas 360 n, M Petit 5400, Meyer Sassoon 470, Morarji 6000, New Great 1107½, New City 880, Pabani 680, Pearls 1355, Phoenix 1075, Shamurji 440, Simplex 850, Sholapur 14000, Standard 2800, Swan 1340, Swadeshi 5300, Vishnu Cotton 1600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 750, Alcock 950, B Burma 942/8, B Burma N I 297½, Bt Burma Pet 21½, B Tramway 1107½, B Flour 3200, B Steam 460, Bundi Cement 510 x d, Katni ord 300, Katni def 1550, Tata Iron ord 175, Tata Iron def 955, Tata Hydro 1215, Tata Oil 370, B I G Ins 3 pr, Tata Bank 47/8.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd Dholka 103, Ahd Prantij 520, Amritsar Patti 94, Cen Prov Ry 90 Hoshiarpur 67, Sialkote 72, Sindh Light Ry 110, Upper Sindh 76, Tapti Valley 560.

COLOUR MARKET.

(From our Correspondent)

July 6.

The market had no significant fluctuations excepting in Alizarine. Some German scua has arrived and the expectation of further arrival has lowered its values. Other Dyes i.e. Magenta Crystals and Methyl Violet of German-make have arrived in the bazaar and they are quoted much higher than English-make.

The quotations are:—

Alizarine I.P. Rs. 1,500 to 1,600 per drum.
Alizarine 20 per cent (Ger) Rs. 375 to 400 per cwt.
Alizarine 1[illegible] per cent (Ger) Rs. 350 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 4 to 4/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 16 to 17 per lb.
Magenta Powder Rs. 14 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Ger) Rs. 25 to 30 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 10 per lb.
Methyl Violet (Ger) Rs. 12 to 14 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 7 to 8 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/4/0 to 1/12/0 per lb.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 3rd July 1920.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital ..		1,66,66,660
Reserve Fund ..		1,16,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	6,72,08,612	
" Deposits at Branches	87,12,916	
		7,59,21,198
Other Deposits ..		66,15,98,541
Post Bills ..		11,736
Sundries ..		68,61,675
	Rs.	36,57,93,636

ASSETS

		Rs.
Government Securities ..		3,57,45,458
Other authorized Securities ..		17,45,230
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities ..		2,86,03,547
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities ..		12,27,24,849
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..		2,19,91,194
Dead Stock ..		17,58,402
Stamps ..		12,616
Bullion ..		—
Balances with other Banks ..		8,24,413
Sundries ..		21,33,748
Cash ..		13,16,96,899
	Rs.	36,57 93,636

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I request through the medium of your paper, the enthusiasts for East Africa to be more patient for activities on their behalf, in India than what they are at present. It pains me all the more when I see them, of course, in their fit of enthusiasm doing injustice to our recognized leaders and institutions, inclusive even of the Congress. I should like to assure them that the belief they at present hold is based on inaccurate informations that they possess with regard to the movements on their behalf and a sort of their primary stage of the correct idea of the constitutional method of working, based on expediency and statesmanship. The proper method for them would be to have an implicit confidence in their leaders at the spot here and to remain content with playing the part of but attaches to them with regard to our question, wherein lies our true salvation. If we really wish others to care for us, I trust all will admit that we should first care for ourselves.

From my personal experience I like to state that not to speak of the commercial bodies in India, which are hopelessly apathetic to East Africa the political bodies, journals and the leaders are more active and wiser in their movements, than what w ourselves are in East Africa. Yours, etc.

B. N. ANANTANI.

Bombay, June, 28.

MEDICAL STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is with a sense of great pleasure that I read in your to-day's issue the information given by Mr. Rane, Hon. Secretary, B. P. Students' Federation, Bombay Branch, that the restriction placed by Lt.-Col. Carter on the admission of students at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, has been withdrawn. But at the same time it is still unsatisfactory to find that the restriction re three-failures is still not withdrawn. The Medical world of Bombay Presidency eagerly hopes for the withdrawal by Government, of the restriction of failures. The Government, on the contrary, should try to educate more men in Medicine and Surgery, as the recent war experience has shown a great want of medical men. The epidemic of influenza also needed a number of medical men.

I fervently pray the authorities to cancel the time bar and allow a free scope for medical studies.—Yours, etc.

INDU. S. DAVE, M.B.,B.S.

24th June 1920.
Dabhoi.

SHIPPING.

July 6.

S S Chupra, Sting, Rangoon.
S S Bandra, Fitt, Busran.
S S Skuld, Carnelson, Madras.
S S Cooyanna, [illegible], Busreh.
S S Eastern Cross, Winter, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:

S S Moora, Mann, Hull.
S S Aras, White, Mahmerah.
S S Purnea, [illegible]ert, Busreh.

The following is began to load yesterday.

Steamer Chakdina for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Baroda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Zazani for Jeddah.

S S Chupra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chupra, 3,162 C R King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and candles.

S S Eastern Cross:—The steamer Eastern Cross, 2,694 tons, Capt. A W Winter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer, Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain W A Fitt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, 649 tons, Captain R Gabrielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras, with a cargo of timber.

S S Cooyanna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyanna, 2,498 tons, Captain R A Holman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and troops.

S S Moora:—The J F Company's steamer Alcora, 3,668 tons, Captain C E Mann, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Aras:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Aras, 2,071 tons, Captain H J White will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Purnea:—The B I S N Company's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain J Cuthbert, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Eastern Cross:—The steamer Eastern Cross, which arrived here from Liverpool, weather experienced during the voyage, fine and calm then strong S-W gale.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Baroda, which arrived here from Busreh, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate S-E and S-W winds moderate sea and S-W swell off Bombay.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Skuld, which arrived here from Madras, weather experienced during the voyage, strong westerly wind and heavy sea.

S S Cooyanna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyanna, which arrived here from Busreh, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate S-W wind and sea, high swell.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 6th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Indus Maru	..Kobe	12-7	..O S Kaisha
D & B Clan	..Macintyre	N F	..J F & Co
F Penani	..N F	N F	..K N & Co
H Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	..N Y Kaisha
R Aras	..Aladan	5-7	..S Wallace & Co
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
P Nagpur	..Cochin	N F	..A I & C N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sarasvati	..N F	N F	R E Collins & Co
2 Inverio	..Calcutta	N F	..J F & Co
4 Pentakota	..Busrah	7-7	..M M & Co.
5 Luzon Maru	..Kobe	5-7	..O S Kaisha
6 Innamineka	..Busrah	N F	A Nemazee & Co
9 City of Bombay	..Karachi	N F	..K N & Co
12/13 Onda	..Busrah	6-7	..M M & Co
14 Karapara	..East Africa	11-7	..M M & Co
15 Sarasvati	..N F	N F	R E Collins & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Schiedejk	.. Colombo	10-7	E D Sassoon & Co
2 Purnea	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
5 Mesopotamia	..New York	4-7	..T M & Co
9 P S S Karadeniz	..	10-7	..R I M
10 Clan Robertson	..N F	N F	..J F & Co
11 Baron Ardrosen	..Calcutta	N F	..W & A G & Co
14 Shuza	..Suez	27-7	..T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vallego	..N F	N F	..Asiatic Pet Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Aras	..N F	N F	..T M & Co

IMPORTS.

July 6

S S City of Bombay from Manchester, Agents Mullick Nixon and Co—1,616 bales 2,401 cases cotton, 323 bales 906 cases cotton yarn, 17 cases cotton and silk, 79 cases silk piecegoods, 13 bales 40 cases wool, 9 bales 15 cases wool and cotton, 185 cases soap, 13 bales paper, 496 cases window glass, 3,092 cases brandy, 202 cases colour, 202 casks tiles, 158 cases wine, 77 cases Beer, 27 cases cigarettes, 24 drums castrol, 30 bags nuts, 38 cases tobacco, 300 drums oil.

S S Purnea from P. Gulf Agents B I S N Company, Ltd—1 tin pearls, 587 bales dry dates, 10 bales dry fish, 124 bags sardins, 11,714 bags wheat, 4492 bags barly, 18 bags rice, 170 bales cotton, 4 drums colour.

S S Novara from Shanghai Agents Mackinnon and Mackenzie Co—120 cases silk piece goods, 10 cases cocoa, 4 cases brassware, 120 cases ginger, 6 boxes sugar, 25 cases china tea, 115 chests tea, 2 cases brandy, 2 cases cigarettes.

EXPORTS

July 6.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp—162 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 100 bales cotton C G Boodinul.

S S Nirvana for Hamburg—275 bales cotton 6,327 cwt mica Miteui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Nirvana for Genoa—220 bales cotton Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Co Ltd, 310 bales cotton C Peraj and Co, 100 bales cotton Mirjamal Motilal and Co, 500 bales cotton Madhavdas Amersy and Co, 350 bales cotton Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Duneco for Hongkong—500 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co., 641 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Bombay Maru for Shanghai—280 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co Ltd, 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David Co, 734 bales cotton Nippon Menkwa Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Mitui B Kaisha, 52 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co.

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National Harmonium Co.,
3/10 Lower Chitpore Road, (B.C.) CALCUTTA.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY THE 7TH OF JULY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

10-20-2122-19—Shamrao M & H, Amratbai widow and ors. v. Vallabhdas Kallianji. Amarchand K. M.

11-20-2014-19—Bhai K & G, Avindas Lalloobhai Kazia a firm v. Maganlal Venilal, Mulji & Th.

12-20-133-19—Motichand & D. Manu Motilal a firm v. Goculdas Daoji a firm. Bhimji & Co.

13-20-456-19—Dubash and Co., Chunilal Tarupchand a firm v. Chhabildas Thubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D & ...

14-20-450-16 & T & I J 2-16—Jamsedji R D, Manchershaw & N. Mariambai Y. Mahomed Lalji v. Fatmabai wid... Captain & V.

15-20-1429-19—Malvi M R & Co., Sadasuk Gambhirchand a firm v. Baijnati Rarnandrai and ors. Matubhai J. & M.

21-20-639-19—Dubash and Co., Thakar Meohanlal Narayendas v. Jagmohandas Lakhmidas, N C Dalal.

25-20-1907-19—Payne and Co., Syer Hoosein and ors v. Behramji Cawasji Batliwalla, Merwanji K & Co.

18-20-1717-19—Payne and Co., Vallabhdas Kanji a firm v. Ranchordas Mathuradas & Co. a firm. Purshotamrai & Co.

27-20-1361-18—N C Dalal, Choonibhai v. J V Hildreth, Patell and Ez.

14-16-1083-14—Tyabji D & Co., Manilal Dughunath and ors v. Dadhakisson Ramjiwan a firm. Captain & V.

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

At to-day's meeting the Calcutta Corporation adopted a resolution approving generally the scheme for the improvement of water supply drawn up by Mr. Moore and asking the special committee to submit proposals for financing the scheme.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prince of Wales Reception Fund, Corporation Hall 6-30 p.m.

Labour meeting, at the Depressed Classes Mission Hall, Poi Bowdi, Parel. 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions to attend at the High Court, 11-30 a.m.

Public meeting of Bombay women to protest against the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 8.

Public meeting re: Lord Meston's Committee Recommendations Town Hall, 6 p.m., Sir N. G. Chandavarkar to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Lecture for ladies on "The Vanita Vishram, its Aim, object, and scope and its present activities" at the B. P. Women's Council Hall, Science Institute, 6 p.m.

Prof. Karve's public lecture on "The Indian Women's University, in the Library Hall of the S. S. League Parel settlement, 6 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.20
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

The London New York cross rate on the 5th instant was 396.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day Wednesday the 7th instant at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.).

BAI MOOLBAI PEERBHOY DISPENSARY

During the month of June 1920, 519 patients were treated in this charitable Dispensary of which 390 were women and 129 children.

YOUNG THEISTS'S UNION

The boys of the expressed closes Mission School will perform Bhajanon at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day, in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

S S LEAGUE PAREL SETTLEMENT

Under the auspices of this institution Prof. D. K. Karve will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "The Indian Women's University" in the library Hall of the settlement tomorrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6-15 p.m: to-day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMENS COUNCIL

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council Fortnightly Meeting will be held on to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the office of the Council at the Science Institute, Mayo Road, when an address will be given on "The Vanita Vishram, its aim, object and scope and its present activities." The lecture is open to ladies.

YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD

The Annual tournaments in Chess, Drafts and Ping-Pong, Handicap and Championship war commence shortly. Intending competitors are requested to send in their applications by Thursday the 15th instant, to Mr. Esmail, A. Natham, 17, Dongad Cross Lane, Mandvi, together with a fee of annas four per entry.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 684 during the week ending 3rd July was 43 more than in the previous week; the death-rate registered was 36.31. These figures compare favourably with (1) those for the corresponding week of 1919 when the mortality was 1,055 and the death-rate 56.00; and (2) those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) when the mortality was 789 and the death-rate 41.88.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 8 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 278 against 13 and 264 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total mor- 556 deaths were among infants under f age. Twenty-one deaths occurred als from the moffussil who resided for less

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

annual general meeting of the In- to be held at the Marwari Vidya- 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday the Dr. R. C. Rawley Dsc. will on the "Inter-relations of dustry" Sheth Hansraj sey will preside. The the public."

TO-DAY'S MEETING OF BOMBAY WOMEN.

TO PROTEST AGAINST HUNTER REPORT

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Hindu Stri Mandal a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held for the purpose of protesting against the majority report of the Hunter Committee to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Mrs. J. B. Petit, Mahatma Gandhiji, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mrs. Annie Besant, will be among the speakers.

CEYLON'S DUTY TO CIVILISATION.

WILL DYER DOCTRINE BE ACCEPTED OR REJECTED?

The "Ceylon Daily News" writes:—

The speaker at the Amritsar meeting in London—undoubtedly a well meaning person—who seemed to have been unaware of the Ceylon atrocities, betrayed an unpardonable ignorance of proconsular crime. His ignorance becomes the more inexcusable when we remember that a British mission to Scandinavia during the war, which went to that country with the purpose of commending the cause of the Allies as the saviours of civilization from the militarist menace of Germany, has actually to admit themselves beaten when the Scandinavians confronted them with the tale of the British atrocities in Ceylon. Ceylon cannot be convicted of any remissness in bringing these horrible details before the British public. The two Sinhalese delegates, Messrs. E. W. Perera and D. B. Jayatilaka laboured unceasingly for some years in England in educating British public opinion. They were diligent in season and out of season in making the British public realize the peril of the military mind. However generous the response of certain sections of the press and the public of England may be to the demands of Ceylon for a Royal Commission, the fact remains that as a whole for one reason or another, British was not disposed to view the Ceylon atrocities as anything more than a parochial affair. They failed to recognise the presence of a poisonous idea in the minds that first conceived and later condoned the slaughter of the innocent as a means of suppressing disorder. When Ceylon demanded an inquiry, it was to test this idea by the light of morality so that its condemnation might act as a warning against the continuance of the policy of frightfulness. Britain's apathy was viewed by men of the Dyer breed as acquiescence. It is possible that if British militarism was condemned in Ceylon, Dyer would not have so unhesitatingly shot down defenceless men and children at the closed trap of the Jallianwalla Bagh. The meeting in London expressed its horror of these brutalities and as an indication of the frame of mind of the progressive section of the public it has a value. But at the most, it is an expression of opinion more or less private and it would be dangerous optimism to imagine that this would have any effect on those Britons who, having wrested the bloody banner from the hands of the Germans, are now marching triumphantly behind it to the cowardly slaughter of unarmed men and defenceless children. As Mr. J. L. Garvin pointed out in his article reproduced by us, the British nation is now called upon to decide whether they will accept or reject the doctrine of Dyer. On this decision, which cannot be made at a meeting here or there in England, but which awaits to be solemnly formed in the Council of the Empire, the question will turn whether Britain will survive or succumb to the ruin to which militarism led Germany. From this point of view Ceylon has a duty to civilization, and, reforms or no reforms, we cannot defer this duty for a single day.

CALCUTTA SHAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

To-day's market opened firm all round. In the coal section, there was a steady demand for Burrakurs, which showed a further advance in price. Jute shares were in request at firm rates, but later in the day, the prices gave way to some extent. In the miscellaneous section, cotton shares were in strong demand, and a large turnover was done in Dunbar, which touched Rs. 694. There was a strong inquiry for British India Tobacco and flour shares generally. Kumardhuo. Engineering was in request, but at the lowest figure. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 49, Fularibad 12/12, Huntodih 15, New Tetturya 15.

Jute:—Alliance 814, Anglo-India 452/8, Bally 282, Budge Budge 620, Clive 320, Century 11/10, Craig 12/8, Dalhousie 360, Delta 670, Fort Gloster 1,090, Fort William 829 small lot, Howrah 49/4, Kamarhatty 1,064, Kankinarrah 849, Kelvin 1,215 small lot, Lansdowne 478, Kinnison 1,205, Lansdowne prefs 105/8, Lawrence 821 and prefs 104, Northbrook 89/8, Nuddea 95, Orient 225, Reliance 51, Standard 749, Waverley 17, Union 940.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 275, Bank of Bengal 1,730, Bengal Potteries 10 prem small lot, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 6 per cent. debentures 85, Bengal Timber (old) 478, British India Tobacco 10/12, British India Corporation 13/10 small lot and (deferred) 19/8, Burma Finance and Mining 10/6, Central Provinces Portland Cement 11/2 small lot, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway prefs 72, Dunbar Cotton 692, Mackenzie 13/14, Hume Pipe 16/4, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 10 prem and (old) 5 small lot, Kumardhubi Engineering 33/12, Keshoram Cotton 18, Madans Theatre 15, New Ring Mill 1,374, New Motors 11, Pioneer Sugar 19/12, Standard Flour 3/8 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 32/8 prem, Titaghur Paper 508 and prefs 86, United Flour 37/4. Erratum yesterday's quotation for Alexandra Rs. 417 should have read Auckland.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 59/4, small lots at 59/10 War Bonds (short loans) 1922/23 98/8 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 100 per cent.

SCHEDULED TAXES RULES.

The following are rules under Section 80A (3) (a) of the Government of India Act:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80A, (3) (a) and section 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Scheduled Taxes Rules.

2. The Legislative Council of a province may, without the previous sanctions of the Governor General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, for the purposes of the local Government, any tax included in Schedule I to these rules.

3. The Legislative Council of a province may without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make and take into consideration any law imposing, or authorising any local authority to impose, for the purposes of such local authority, any tax included in Schedule II to these rules.

4. The Governor General in Council may at any time, by order, make any additions to the taxes enumerated in Schedules I and II to these rules.

5. Nothing in these rules shall affect the right of a local authority to impose a tax without previous sanction or with the previous sanction of the local Government when such right is conferred upon it by any law for the time being in force.

SCHEDULE I.

1. A tax on land put to uses other than agricultural. 2. A tax on succession or on acquisition by survivorship in a joint family. 3. A tax on any form of betting or gambling permitted by law. 4. A tax on advertisements. 5. A tax on amusements. 6. A tax on any specified luxury. 7. A registration fee. 8. A stamp-duty other than duties of which the amount is fixed by Indian legislation.

SCHEDULE II.

(In this Schedule the word "tax" includes a cess, rate, duty or fee.)

1. A toll. 2. A tax on land or land values. 3. A tax on buildings. 4. A tax on vehicles or boats. 5. A tax on animals. 6. A tax on menials and domestic servants. 7. An octroi. 8. A terminal tax on goods imported into a local area in which an octroi was levied on or before the 6th July. 1917. 9. A tax on trades, professions and callings. 10. A tax on private markets. 11. A tax imposed in return for services rendered, such as—(a) a water rate; (b) a lighting rate; (c) a scavenging, sanitary or sewage rate, (d) a drainage tax. (e) fees for the use of markets and other public conveyances.

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS RULES

The following are rules under Section 52 (3) of the Government of India Act:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 52 (3) and section 129A. of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. These rules may be called the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules.

2. In cases of emergency where owing to a vacancy, there is no minister in charge of a transferred subject, the Governer—

(1) Shall, if another minister is available and willing to take charge of the subject, appoint such minister to administer the subject temporarily; or

(2) may, if the vacancy cannot be provided for in the manner aforesaid, himself temporarily administer the subject, and while so doing shall exercise in relation to such subject, all such powers, in addition to his own powers as Governor, as he could exercise if he were the minister in charge thereof.

3. In any case in which the Governor himself undertakes temporarily to administer a subject under these rules, he shall certify that an emergency has arisen in which owing to a ministerial vacancy, it is necessary for him so to do, and shall forthwith forward a copy of such certificate for the information of the Governor General in Council.

4. Such temporary administration by the Governor shall only continue until minister has been appointed to administer the subject.

5. The Governor shall not exercise in respect of such subject the powers conferred on him by Section 72E of the Government of India Act.

STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

BAD

(From our own Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 4.

Three years back a Students' Convention of the Bombay Presidency was inaugurated in Bombay under the presidency of Mr. Arundale of Madras. The second Convention which was due in 1918, was not held as the Poona students who had undertaken to hold it, were not able to do so and its second sitting had to be held in Bombay in 1919. The Federation has been able to evoke some enthusiasm among students of different towns and as a result the students of Baroda undertook to organise the third sitting at Baroda. After overcoming various obstacles in its way the third Convention was able to hold its sitting on Saturday in the Baroda College Hall.

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, the President-elect, arrived here on Saturday morning. He was received on the station by Mr. V. D. Muzumdar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and a large number of college and school students. He is putting at the State Guest House. I understand there was some difference of view regarding the election of Sir Norman Macleod as President, according to one party a non-official should have been elected to the office. The Convention began its sitting at 2-30 p.m. in the Baroda College Hall. It was attended by a large number of student delegates from variods parts of the Presidency. A remarkable feature of the gathering was the presence of a fair number of lady delegates.

Mr. V. D. Muzumdar, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, gave a hearty welcome to the President and the delegates and enlarged upon the various problems that confront the students

SIR NORMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Norman Macleod then delivered his address. After the conclusion of the address the Conference adjourned.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

The following particulars have been received from the registrar, Hindu University:—

(A) ARTS AND SCIENCE.

(1) Admission into the first year, third year, and fifth year classes of the Central Hindu College will begin on the 1st July, 1920. Students seeking admission are required to present themselves at the office of the principal, Central Hindu College in the C. H. C. Buildings at Kamachha. That tuition fees for the 1st year, 3rd year 5th year classes are Rs. 50, Rs. 60 and Rs. 75 respectively for the whole session. The subjects taught in the post-gratuate classes are English, Philosophy, Economics, History Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Botany. In the pregraduate classes almost all the subject allowed by the regulations will be taught including Persian, Geology, Zoology and Bottany. Special, facilities exist for the training of selected M. A.'s and M. Sc.'s in research work under Dr. Ganesh Prasad to enable them to proceed to the D. Sc. degree in Mathematics.

(2) On account of a recent decision of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Allahabad University, and I. Sc. of the Benares Hindu University is on the same level as an I. Sc. of the Allahabad University. Steps are being taken to secure for the Biology B. Sc.'s of the Benares Hindu University the same privilege of exemption from the P. Sc. Examination as is enjoyed by the Biology B. Sc.'s of the Allahabad University.

(3) In addition to a fair number of college scholarships there are 76 University scholarships of merit ranging in value from Rs. 10 p. m. each for the first year students to Rs. 75 p. m. each for M. A.'s or M. Sc.'s desirous of working as researchers. The total number of students, who will be free or half-free as regards the payment of tuition fees, will be nearly one hundred. In the pre-graduate classes, viz., the Intermediate, B.A. and B. Sc. a scholarship of merit can be held only by a first division man; in the fifth year and sixth year classes a scholar of merit must be either a first divisioner or a second-divisioner. The research scholarships are open only to promising and distinguished M. A.'s or M. Sc.'s desirous of devoting themselves wholly to research work.

(4) The University authorities have decided that for the present the classes will continue to be held in the premises, known as the C. H. C. Buildings, and will not be removed to Nagwa.

(B) ORIENTAL LEARNING AND THEOLOGY.

Admissions into the "Praveshika" class, the first year of the "Madhyama" and the first year of the "Shastri" will begin on the 15th July, 1920, Students seeking admission are required to present themselves at the office of the principal College of Oriental Learning, in the C. H. C. Buildings at Kamachha. A large number of scholarships are tenable. No tuition fee or any other kind of fee is charged in any class.

(C) VOCATIONAL STUDIES.

(1) Like the Central Hindu College and the Colleges of Oriental Learning and Theology, the two vocational colleges, viz, the Teachers' Training College and Engineering College re-open on the 15th July, 1920. The Training College prepares graduates in arts or science for the L. T. degree and has one year's course. Thirty scholarships are tenable in that college, each scholarship being of Rs. 20 p. m. No tuitiou fee is charged.

(2) In the engineering college, the course for the B. Sc. degree in engineering covers five years and for admission to this course the minimum qualification is success in the I. Sc. examination of any Indian University with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as the candidate's optional subjects. For further details, application should be made to Principal Charles A. King, Esc. S., A.R.C.S., Hindu University, P. O., Nagwa, Benares City.

FUR THER DONATIONS.

The following further donations have been promised for the Benares Hindu University:—

	Rs.
Mr. Mathradas Gokuldas, a permanent annuity of	12,000
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, a permanent annuity of	5,000
Mr. Moolji Haridas	1,00,000
A Sympathiser	1,00,000
Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar	51,000
Mr. Jainarayan Tapasia	25,000
Mr. Vithaldas Thakordas	15,000
Mr. Hiralal Bakordas	15,000
Mr. Chamniram Motilal	11,001
Mr. Moolchand Jiwraj	10,001
Mr. Shiramji Ramniranjan	15,000
Messrs. Bankilalji and Mungalalji	25,001
Mr Shivnarayan Nemani	15,001
Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj	10,001
Messrs. Rameshwar Jwaladatt	10,001
Messrs. Dulerai and Co.	5,100
Mr. Keshawji Narsi	5,100
Mr. Purshottamdas Nathuram	5,100

Those who are desirous of subscribing are requested to send in their contributions to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, or to Messrs. Sivnarayan Baldevdas, Marwadi Bazar.

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE RACES.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 6.

During the past few years there had never been such a successful opening day for the Bangalore big meeting as was the case this year. The attendance at the races to-day was the largest that was witnessed during the past five years at any rate. There were numerous visitors from outstations. Slight showers fell occasionally only to inconvenience the public but did not come down heavily as to interfere with the sport. There were a dozen book-makers, the majority of them having come down from Calcutta. A Pari mutual arrangement was in working on two-rupee tickets but the dividends paid on it were not at all attractive. All arrangements for the convenience of visitors in the first enclosure were satisfactory, seating accommodation being provided in the masonry gallery which has just been completed. As for the races favourites came in as winners in most of the events. In the Eastern Plate, A Division, Peshwa who was declared favourite justified the confidence imposed her. The Macintire Plate had the longest entries. And L'Avenir was largely favoured and was in demand for a place at 6 to 4 on. Though the price offered on Myrian was low, there was not much business on her, and the win of Myrian was not quite expected.

The following are the details:—

NAVAL MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Major H O Goldie's BUNTY, 11-0, Trahan 1
Capt A C Edmondstones' BALLERY MACAD, 10-8, Owner 2
Mr. B C Davery's DORANDO, 10-7, Lt Wilson 3
Also ran:—Polar Statr 10-7, Haram 10-8, Meanee 0.7.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Bunty, 3 to 2 against Falley Stead, 5 to 1 against Meanee, 2 to 1 Haram and 20 the rest.

Won by 1 length, 5 lengths between the second and third.

Time—1 min 7 1/5 secs.

EASTERN PLATE. Division A.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs A R Kesava Mudaliar and V A M Swamy's PESHWA, 7-7, Purtoosingh 1
H H the Maharaja Sahib of Patiala's CRUSADER, 8-5 G Smith 2
Co' J Desaraj Urs' MOHSEL, 8-5 Donnelly 3
Also ran—Long Boat 8-7, Le Grand 8-4.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Peshwa, 3 to 1 against Crusader, 8 to 1 Mohsel, 4 to 1 Le Grand, 5 to 1 Long Boat.

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths separating the second and third.

Time:—1 min 05 2/5 secs.

MACINTIRE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr W J Souters' MYRIAN, 8-8, Smith ... 1
H H the Maharaja of Patiala's L'AVENIR, 7-12, Jepetto 2
Mr. F G Kennedy's BELLE CHANCE, 8-6, Trahan 3
Also ran:—King Melton 9-0, Silk and Scarlet 8-10, Japonnette 8-5, Flying Foe 8-0, Dialect 8-0, Sibelle de Langton 8-0, Lord Robert 7-2.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Myrian, Dialect, Silk and Scarlet, Sibelle de Langton and L'Avenir, 4 to 1 against Flying Foe, 6 to 1 against Belle Chance, Japonette and Lord Robert and 10 to 1 King Melton.

The Race:—Myrian, L'Avenir, Belle Chance and Japonette came ahead and near the winning post Myrian and L'Avenir came ahead, the former wining by 1 length. 1½ lengths separating the second and third.

Time:—1 min 17 1/5 secs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER, 8-9, Japhat 1
Col J Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM, 8-0, Purtoosingh 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BERINTHIA, 9-0, Babyan 3
Also ran:—Hypatia 8-4, Q L 7-6, Cultivator 7-2 Biddy 7-2, Turkish Flag 7-2.

Betting:—Evens Little Wonder, 2 to 1 against Hypatia, 3 to 1 Berinthia and Miss Twistum, 5 to 1 Q L, 6 to 1 the rest.

The Race:—Little wonder and Miss Twistum led all the way and near the winning post Little Wonder won by 1 3/4 lengths, four lengths separating the second and third.

Time—1 min 5 secs.

SOUTHERN INDIA PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr J C Gaulstaun's VERRES, 8-5, Wallace 1
Raikut of Baikuntapur's BARSEN, 8-2, Japhete 2
H H the Maharaja of Patiala's BALLY NACURA, 8-2, G Smith 3
Also ran:—Gipsy's Advice 9-4, Cerago 8-7, Ben Gill 8-2, Abajala 8-2.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Verres and Gipsy's Advice, 3 to 1 against Abajala and Bally Nacura, 4 to 1 Barsen and Ben Gill, 6 to 1 Cerago.

The Race:—Verres, who led from the first had won by five lengths, a length and a half separating the second and third.

Time—1 min 30 3/5 seconds.

EASTERN PLATE. Division B.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr B P Krishna Urs' ARAB KNIGHT, 8-9, Baboo 1
Mr A R Kesava Mudaliar's NASUBDAR, 8-9, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. E I Winnale's CANADA, 8-6, Mr Waterhouse 3
Also ran:—Keynote 9-0, Salim Pasha 8-5 Monaco 7-12, Sheik 7-6.

Betting—5 to 4 on Nasubdar, 5 to 4 against Keynote, 4 to 1 Canada, 12 to 1 Monaco and Sheik.

The Race:—Arab Knight kept the lead from the start and was closely followed by Narubdu and after an exciting finish won by two lengths, nine lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min 26 1/5 secs.

FARM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE 9-10, Smith 1
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's BLACK TOP 8-0, Meheraji 2
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's COBBLE, 9-4, Purtoosingh 3
Also ran:—Maple 9-7, Cuidon 9-7, Better Luck 8-0, Conductor 7-8.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Red Duke, 3 to 1 against Cobble, 4 to 1 Better Luck, 6 to 1 Cuidon, Black Top and Maple, 10 to 1 against Conductor.

Won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min 7 seconds.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Calcutta Monsoon meeting is certain to be very interesting this year, seeing that for 26 events carded as many as 577 entries have been received and this number will assuredly be much increased when final entries come in. The racing track has been thrown open for work and trainers with their charges have begun to come in. The meeting opens on 31st July and will with extras consist at least of ten days.

LATEST CABLES.

OPENING OF SPA CONFERENCE.

GERMANY TO PARTICIPATE IN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 7.

An official communiqué regarding the Spa Conference states that the Conference opened at eleven this morning at Fraineuse Chateau under the presidency of M. Delacroix, Belgian Premier. Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and Sir Worthington Evans, Minister of Pensions, represented Britain and the heads of the other delegations were M. Millerand (France); Signor Sforza (Italy); Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador in London, (Japan).

Germany was represented by Dr. Fehrenbach, Chancellor, von Simons, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Herr Wirth, Minister of Finance.

After the arrangement of the agenda comprising chiefly the execution of the naval, military and aerial clauses of the Treaty, repatriations, coal supply, and penalties, Dr. Fehrenbach in the name of the German people expressed determination to participate loyally in the measures to be taken for the execution of the Peace Treaty. He announced the approaching arrival of Herr Gessler and General von Seeckt who had been urgently summoned and whose arrival the Conference decided to await. It was also decided to summon the Minister of Justice from Berlin to participate in a special meeting on Thursday to discuss the penalties.

ASSISTANCE TO ANTI-BOLSHEVIST CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY WELLKNOWN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 7.

Replying in the House of Commons Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange Malone and Capt. Wedgwood Benn who asked a question with regard to the report of the conversation of Mr. Churchill with the Russian anti-Bolshevist General Goloven in May last year in which Mr. Churchill is alleged to have promised to help anti-Bolshevist campaign by every means, Mr. Bonar Law said that Mr. Churchill had informed him that the report was very inaccurate. For example, the statements that Mr. Churchill said, that he was carrying out Admiral Koltchak's orders and that British reinforcements had been sent to Archangel not to assist withdrawal, but to help Admiral Koltchak were obviously absurd and quite untrue. On the other hand the Government's policy last year of helping anti-Bolshevists was well-known and had been quite clearly stated.

Replying to the suggestion of a debate on the subject, Mr. Bonar Law said it was difficult to find time, but Mr. Churchill would be very pleased to deal with the matter.

DEALINGS IN RAW MATERIAL

LORD INVERFORTH'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 7.

Lord Inverforth's report of his world-wide dealings in raw materials on behalf of the Government is issued. It shows that the total expenditure to March 31st, 1919, was 277 millions sterling and the total sales were 225 millions, making a turnover of 502 millions. The cost of the administration amounted to 739 thousand, while the net profits accruing to the Imperial Government were 21,314,718. The total profits were 39,641,815 and nearly twenty millions were paid out as rebates on profits on Home and Colonial wool. The expenditure for the year ended March 31st, 1920, exceeded a hundred millions, while cash receipts were over 179 millions, bringing the total receipts to 393,435,146 and the total expenditure to 375,273,174. Accounts show that all money advanced by the State for the purchase of raw materials has been refunded with interest, although large stocks, especially of Colonial wool, are still unsold. The table of principal raw materials purchased to 1919 gives Colonial and foreign wool and sheep-skins, 2,244,320,419 pounds weight and raw cotton four and a half million pounds. Equipments for the Army and Navy includes 1,186 million sandbags and 164 million pairs of socks, etc.

Sir Arthur Goldfinch, Director of Raw Materials, War Office, in an accompanying memorandum states that the saving effected on military equipment, is variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred millions sterling.

FAR EAST CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Madras, notifies the following transit times on cablegrams.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 7, 1920.

THE POLISH WAR.

Wars are lightly made in these days of massacres and holocausts—days which have dulled our sensibility to the value of human lives. Perhaps the climax in criminality was reached when the militarists of France and the Allied capitalists persuaded a bankrupt Poland to attack Soviet Russia in the hour when peace could have been had for the asking. It transpired that Poland had been preparing for an offensive for months and that in spite of denials and evasions by Mr. Bonar Law, Britain had been supplying Pilsudski's Government with munitions and materials. To be sure this was the policy of the interventionists like Mr. Winston Churchill from the commencement of the Russian Revolution. What did they care whether they backed the cruel regime of Koltchak or the free-booting rule of Denikin or an *arriviste* like Yudenitch? Any means that could be found—from an illegal blockade to an unconstitutional war; from Esthonian, Finnish, Lithuanian adventures to the yellow-press propaganda of calumny—, were good enough if success could be achieved against the hated Bolsheviki. The British Labour representatives, who have been visiting Russia, have published in the "Daily News" an important document dealing with the negotiations between Mr. Churchill and the White Russian representative, Colonel Goloven. This document will take its rank with the most important of the secret documents revealed during the war, as shewing (if the allegations are true) the extent to which a responsible minister could implicate himself in intrigues to the great detriment not only of the reputation of his country but the safety and welfare of his own countrymen. Colonel Goloven alleges:

"Firstly, that Mr. Churchill enjoined the strictest secrecy fearing criticism of the Labourities; secondly, that Mr. Churchill promised to help against the Bolshevik compaign in every way promising to postpone indefinitely the evacuation of Archangel; thirdly, that Mr. Churchill promised to give secret help to General Detnikin, also to send technical troops; fourthly, that selected Russian prisoners in Germany should be organised to fight Bolshevists; fifthly, that Mr. Churchill promised to ask the Commons for twenty-four millions sterling under the above mentioned pretence and, sixthly, that in all intervention matters Mr. Churchill would recognise the authority of Koltchak."

Labour, of whom Mr. Churchill was wisely afraid, combined with the resiliency of the Bolshevik Revolution, eventually tore the plans of the interventionists to shreds and foiled their schemes at every pass. But France of the militarist M. Pichon and Britain of the sabre-rattling Mr. Churchill had still one card left to play against the Russians. Poland had been arming to the teeth and Poland must fight to win where every other border-State had fought to lose ignominiously. The connection between Poland and France is an old one, being a Napoleomic tradition. What had the interventionists to do with the reckoning of the cost? No doubt in Poland disease had become endemic, hunger had become endemic, even militarism had become endemic with the ruling classes; and the Polish proletariat, as Trotsky remarks in an interview with the special correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian", which we publish elsewhere, had become entirely imbued with revolutionary sentiment. No doubt Russia, exhausted by war and revolution and Allied intervention and having broken her enemies one by one, was in the process of converting her huge army of soldiers into an army of industrial workers. And Peace would have meant the saving of the lives of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children. But the Imperialism of Poland's rulers fostered by Allied Chauvinists became reckless. It made war on Russia with Allied ammunition. There was no issue at stake except, as one authority in the subject has said, the destruction of the Socialistic Republic in the Ukraine and the aggrandisement of French finance by the exploitation of Ukrainian grain and minerals. Poland won an initial success or two in this mad adventure. But the rejoicings over the victories were premature. At the time when the Polish offensive was launched, "The Springfield Republican" said: "In Washington this development is causing anxiety and in Europe it is watched with no less concern." On May 18, in a lecture delivered at New York, Mr, Isaac McBride stated that the Polish offensive would share the same fate as the offensives of Koltchak, Dennikin and Yudenitch and it is interesting to recall that Trotsky himself remarked at the beginning of the year: "After Denikin comes Yudenitch and after Yudenitch will come Poland." But where to-day are the boastful communiques and flamboyant head-lines announcing victory after victory against the Bolsheviki as if a new Alexander or a new Napoleon had come to earth again? Reuter cables now that "ominous reports are reaching Brussells regarding the situation of the Polish armies which are hard-pressed. Anxiety is felt regarding the capacity of the Poles to maintain a prolonged resistance. "The Daily Chronicle" commenting on this says that the Poles have played for high stakes and lost and demands a diplomatic and not armed intervention. And the inevitable conclusion is that there is no one so blind as he who refuses to see. All the portents were unfavourable to the success of a military gamble against Russia. Experience had shewn that evetry border State launching an offensive against the Bolsheviki sooner or later crumpled up in the rear and Labour in Britain, having expressed its disgust at the sordidness of the Polish venture, did not shrink from refusing to handle supplies to Poland. Mr. Churchill may have had some excuse for his recklessness in sustaining Poland with hope and ammunition but in view of the situation in Europe Pilsudski and his masters as well as his followers were guilty of nothing less than a crime against Europe and a crime against humanity. Military experts expected that the end would come this fall but it has come with a suddenness which should be a warning for the future.

What use is it to write brilliant articles on the Reconstruction of Europe and make long speeches about the need for Peace when in express violation of the terms of the Peace Treaty one of the Allies makes war and the Allied statesmen behave like expectant mourners gleefully attending the funeral of a rich relative? Peace can be bought only with honesty but not the honesty of international financiers. Not less for the security of Europe than for the security of the Middle East has it become imperative to settle the question of Russia. So we find that while the Churchills and Pichons play with fire, the Lloyd Georges and Nittis open trade negotiations with Bolshevik delegates, realising wisely that since it is impossible to conquer Russia it is better to live in peace with her; for Allied diplomacy may save Poland but no diplomacy in the world can save a nation from bankruptcy, revolution and disaster as the result of an unjust and fool-hardy, policy of a colossal military adventure. Nobody knows better than Mr. Lloyd George that war with Russia is out of the question and it must be said to his credit that from the beginning he has been pacific in his intention towards that country. But he has not had the courage or the will to see his policy duly executed and between Mr. Churchill and the French, he has been outwitted. Now that ample guarantees are likely to be secured in every respect and the anxieties of the Allies will be removed in every way, the normal flow of trade with Russia should be allowed and the agony of Europe should not be prolonged. Simultaneously is it incumbent upon the Allies to see that all minor wars are brought to an end, that no sort of official or unofficial, secret or authorised, help is rendered to any of the bellicose small nations. As for the Churchillian revelations, so long as the foreign policy of Britain is left to a secret conclave, uninfluenced by the nation or Parliament, it would be strange if such retvelations did not occur. Formerly at least the Cabinet knew of every important step taken by all the different departments. Nowadays every department is independent and often Ministers take their own line and follow their independent policy. That is why Britain has not yet got out of the endless Russian maze and why the Premier and the War Minister are as poles asunder. The principle of joint-responsibility should be enforced again and Parliament should assert its rights to guide question of foreign policy. Now it is known why inspite of definite assurances in Parliament, the evacuation of Archangel was delayed and why an offensive on a large scale was undertaken ostensibly to facilitate evacuation. Britain has a good deal to thank Mr. Churchill for. Of what shall we speak? Antwerp, Dardanelles or the Russian adventure? Mr. Lloyd George had better choose another War Secretary. Mr. Churchill would no doubt be a source of trouble outside the Cabinet but inside he is a positive danger to Britain and to humanity.

Notes of the Day.

Another War.

The Greeks, to whom the Allies have given a "free hand" in Australia, would, no doubt, regard as fully justified the action of their troops in occupying positions within the Italian "zone" in the Aidin sector. They are contending that the Italian troops there are unable to prevent the Turkish threat on the Greek communications. The Greeks have repeatedly declared that beyond "punishing" the Turkish Nationalists they have no other aim in view in their present operations in Asia Minor, least of all the extension of the "sphere of influence" which has been granted to them under the Turkish Peace Treaty, which is yet to be signed. It is a pity the Italians cannot persuade themselves to take these altruistic assurances at their face-value and that they should resist with arms the violation by Greek troops of their own "zone". Reuter's message states that the Greeks remain in their positions—apparently within the Italian zone! Shall we have another little war within the war enacted "in the interests of peace" in Asia Minor?

U. S. Democratic Convention.

The Democrats are beginning to experience difficulties in the choice of their candidate for the presidential election. Messrs. Cox, Palmer, McAdoo and Davis are in the running and it is rumoured that the ex-Ambassador to Germany may be selected as a compromise choice. No doubt Mr. Davis has won the imagination of all the dear suburban creatures from the great cities of America by his book on the Kaiser and still more by the cinema film based on the book. He would certainly be popular in Germany except with the Kapps and the hero-worshippers who shout "Hoch! Hoch!" religiously every morning to the Christmas prints of the Kaiser and his family hanging on their walls. But it is monstrous that Mr. Palmer, who is accused of the grossest iniquities and whose impeachment has been called for by legal luminaries of his own country, should still be in the running for nomination. There is only one explanation of this: that the industrial magnates who are undoubtedly afraid of socialism want a strong man who will support their policy. The Rockfellers of the big industries obvibously control the political machine. It is not generally known that as a result of their activities American cities despite their "prosperity" have become congeries of slumdom and respectable poverty. Jack London reports the veteran John Burns as having arrived in Chicago and stated to interviewers that in his opinion 'Chicago was an epitome of hell.' When he was about to leave, the interviewers asked if he had revised his opinion and he replied: "Yes Sir, Hell is an epitome of Chicago." If Palmer is the Democrats' choice then we may look forward to a stiff fight between Eugene Debs, the Socialist, and the divided forces of the bourgeoise, represented by the Democratic candidate and Senator Harding, the Republican.

Indemnity Percentages.

The quarrel about percentages of indemnity is somewhat ridiculous when the question of the indemnity itself has not yet been finally settled. The extravagant hopes entertained about recovering the entire war cost from Germany have come to naught and the folly of asking an indeterminate sum has at last been realised. The principle of fixed indemnity has been recognised but still a bid is made for a fabulous sum. As days pass on, the Allies will see the wisdom of being moderate in their demands, in their own interests. It is good that Belgiam should abandon its right, if any, to perpetual indemnity. Needless to say, France has still less a claim to preferential indemnity. From fifty-five France has come down to 52 per cent. and Britain and Belgium are to get 22 and 14 per cent. Italy was demanding 20 per cent. but it will have to content itself with considerably less. All the Allies are more or less equally in need of money and whatever could be had from Germany should be shared at the same time. There cannot be any postponement till one of the Allies is fully satisfied. On the general question of indemnity, it would be better if the Allies were to name a sum which would be repayable by Germany within a reasonable period of time. The remedy suggested by Mr. Keynes of the cancellation of inter-Allied war debts in order to relieve the economic situation deserves consideration at the hands of the Allies. It is likely to affect England and America mainly but in the interests of the economic restoration of Europe such a measure seems to be necessary. If the pressure of Allied indebtedness is removed there is not likely to be any meaningless scramble for percentages of an indemnity that has yet to be realised.

Lala Lajpat Rai on Non-Cooperation.

With the return of Lala Lajpat Rai to the Punjab, that Province is beginning to show signs of a vigorous life. In his reply to criticism in "The Tribune" he urges the necessity for the adoption of the principle of non-cooperation for the Punjab in view of the fact that the old regime officers are still in charge of their offices, and that the interpretation of the announcement of August, 1917, has made it impossible to co-operate in a scheme which gives no control to the people in the two vital matters of Government: Finance and the Army. In view of the astounding nature of the Hunter Committee's Report and of the despatches of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, any demand for co-operation, Lala Lajpat Rai says, becomes a still more complicated question—for "the whole of this conception is based on the race superiority of the English, upon their right to rule this country even against the wishes of the people, and of their right to maintain their authority in defiance of the unanimously expressed wishes of the latter." Mr. Lajpat Rai goes on to add: "The bureaucracy is determined to defeat the Reforms and the Secretary of State has placed them in a position to do so successfully. In my judgment it is absolute folly to make ourselves even partially responsible for this inevitable failure. The best thing is to keep away and share no responsibility."

And the Lahore Congress Committee.

On the question whether this policy of non-co-operation should be adopted Lala Lajpat Rai is emphatically of the opinion that participation with the Government in the Reform Scheme will not make for freedom while giving the members a little power, "purchased at the cost of subservience to the bureaucracy." He moved a resolution on non-Co-operation at a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee on July 4, but it appears that the whole discussion was adjourned to a meeting to be held next month. In the meantime, of course, the subject is open to discussion. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "The Independent" have definitely voiced their agreement with Lala Lajpat Rai who is at present taking his stand solely on the Punjab question, without taking into account the non-co-operation movement commenced by Mr. Gandhi over the Khilafat issue. Public opinion in his Province, it appears, is with Lala Lajpat Rai in believing that in the Punjab there can be no question of co-operation between the representatives of the people and those who were guilty of gross excesses against them. The O'Briens and Bosworth Smiths and Thompsons are still in power. No sense of decency has moved the authorities to dismiss them from the sphere of their poisonous activities. In Lala Lajpat Rai's opinion if there were no other reason crying out to the people to show their emphatic disapproval of a system of reforms, a system of Government, a betrayal of justice and a black crime against humanity, the impudent callousness of continuing to employ men who are charged with crimes and indecencies in utter disregard of the horror-stricken feelings of a whole nation is sufficient ground for non-co-operation. A special session of the Congress, as our readers know, is meeting to discuss this all-important issue.

Progress in Mysore.

Among Indian States, Mysore has come to occupy a prominent place for the care with which the well-being of the people is being promoted. The organization and the activities of the Mysore Economic Conference are a proof of the enthusiasm of the Mysore Darbar for the development of the abundant natural resources of the State and for the improvement of the efficiency and the standard of living of the people. The speeches and programmes of development which proceeded from Sir M. Vishveshwaraya, the late Dewan of Mysore, who was instrumental in initiating several schemes of progress, always breathed an oppressive consciousness of the comparative backwardness of the people of the State and a burning desire to raise them to a higher level of material and moral condition. Inspired with the zeal to make of Mysore a go-ahead prosperous State, the Darbar, in co-operation with the representatives of the people, has started, within recent years, a number of movements which cover an extensive field and take within their sweep the progress of education, commerce, agriculture and manufacturers. The speech delivered by the Dewan in opening the recent session of the Mysore Economic Conference, was inspired by the same zeal. The catalogue of the economic deficiencies and possibilities of Mysore, which he recited in that speech, was calculated to encourage those to whom it was addressed. He showed how agriculture, trade and industries in the State were capable of immense expansion and improvement and how, for want of proper organization, training and finance, its unbounded resources were lying unutilized and undeveloped. "Though there is a great scope", he said, "for such large industries as cotton, silk, paper, woollen and oil mills, sugar factories, manufacture of leather, essential oils, medical preparations, etc., and the State has much mineral wealth, water and other sources of cheap power supply, it has failed to take the lead given to it by its abundant material resources."

Steady Work.

We have received copies of the reports of the various boards connected with the Mysore Economic Conference, recording the work done by them during the year 1919-20. The reports of the boards of education, of industries and commerce, and of agriculture, and of the various departments, such as those of geology, sericulture and co-operation, make interesting reading, as they give us a glimpse into the activities of the Mysore State with regard to the work of development undertaken by it. The impression created on one's mind by a perusal of these reports, is one of satisfaction at the manner in which the varied problems of material and moral development are being tackled in Mysore and activities are being pursued as a result of investigation and experimentation. Take the work of the Agricultural Department as an illustration. The report, in regard to that work, describes the activities of the chemical, mycological and botanical sections of the department, and gives a brief account of experimental farms and demonstrations. It also speaks about the distribution of manure and seeds among cultivators, about the spread of agricultural education, about dairies and about the sale of improved implements of farming. The other reports also unfold similar stories of activity directed towards the work of development, and the Darbar and the people of Mysore are to be congratulated upon the results that are being achieved. As the Dewan observed at the Economic Conference, the chief problem with regard to further development is that of finance. He remarked that the total expenditure [illegible] education ten years ago, was Rs. 10 [illegible] The present year's budget provides [illegible] expenditure of 37 lakhs for the dep[illegible] and Rs. 7 lakhs for the Univ[illegible] equally liberal expenditure is i[illegible] the departments of industries [illegible] and co-operation.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

C. F. ANDREWS.

III.

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle.")

There are certain illuminating passages in the opening chapters of Mr. J. M. Keyne's book entitled,—"The Economic Consequences of the Peace." It shows us, with all the vivid force and power of a truthful eye-witness, the atmosphere in which the Peace Treaty with Germany was made. And what an atmosphere it was! In this book, Mr. Keynes denounces the Treaty of Versailles in unmeasured terms; and, suiting his actions to his words, he tells us in the Preface how he resigned his official position on the Peace Conference, when he found that it was not a peace in accordance with the Fourteen Points of President Wilson that was aimed at, but a peace of plunder and destruction, —what the writer fitly terms, a "Carthaginian Peace."

Clemenceau and the Peace.

"From the belief," Mr. J. M. Keynes writes, "that the old order does not change (being based on human nature which is always the same) and from the consequent scepticism of all that class of doctrine which the League of Nations stands for, the policy of France and of M. Clemenceau followed logically. For a Peace of Magnanimity could only have the effect of shortening the interval of Germany's recovery. Hence the necessity of taking guarantees. . . . As soon as this view of the world is adopted, a "Carthaginian Peace' becomes inevitable. . . *For Clemenceau made no pretence of considering himself bound by President Wilson's Fourteen Points*, and left to others such concoctions as were necessary from time to time to save the scruples, or the face, of the President."

The writer continues: "Then began that weaving of the web of sophistry and Jesuitical exegesis, that was finally to clothe the language and substance of the whole Treaty with insincerity. The word was issued to the witches of all Paris,—

Fair is foul, and foul is fair,
Hover through the fog and filthy air.

The subtlest sophisters and the most hypocritical draftsman were set to work and produced many ingenious exercises which might have deceived for more than an hour a cleverer man than President Wilson."

The Injustice of Versailles.

Such was the Peace which was accomplished by sheer military force at Versailles, and in such an atmosphere was it concocted. And, for the accomplishment of such a Peace as this, the Viceroy of India commanded us, just a year ago, to offer thanksgivings in all our Churches!

A year has passed, and not only has the Versailles Treaty been condemned by neutral powers as an outrage on humanity, but the Prime Minister of England himself and the Premier of Italy have been seeking eagerly to find some means to bring about its revision. Only the final and implacable enmity of France has stood in the path, preventing any alteration. Europe may fall into ruins; if only France may take her full revenge.

This book of Mr. J. M. Keynes has played a part in human history, such as few books have done within so short a time. It has struck the conscience of the intellectual world, and a sense of moral shame had come to the mind of Europe which is altogether good and healthy. Now, on the very swell of the full tide of noble shame, another wrong has been perpetrated, which is no less great, in the new peace terms with Turkey.

The Wrong of San Remo.

For the San Remo Peace Terms offered to Turkey have the same characteristics, which were written large over the Treaty of Versailles. Again we have a solemn pledge given, (this time by the Prime Minister of Great Britain) which is flagrantly and cynically explained away, and afterwards broken. Again the witches' cry goes forth as the cauldron is stirred,—

Fair is foul and foul is fair.
Hover through the fog and filthy air.

Just as was the atmosphere of Paris, during those terrible and in human 'peace' days, in which a war of economic blockade was being carried on against faint and tired and hungry women and children, so here again at San Remo, while the Middle East was falling to pieces with misery and unsettlement, every sophistry was being exercised to show that Greece might take Thrace and Smyrna, and yet remain within the bounds of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge, and France and England might occupy territories containing oil and mineral wealth, without any breach at all of the principle of self-determination. The hypocrisy is so nauseating that the moral conscience of the world has again risen in revolt,—this time more quickly than before. The words of Syed Husain, published in 'La Republique Francaise,' have received an immediate response—

"This Turkish Treaty," he has written, will fall *by the weight of its own rapacious injustice*; but it is necessary that it should be formally repudiated by all decent-minded and right thinking people, irrespective of race and religion, interested in the welfare of humanity and the future peace of the world."

A Great opportunity Lost.

I have just returned from South Africa and have come back with a sincere and deep respect for General Smuts, and for the South African Government, on account of one thing. General Smuts, with the clear eye of political genius, has seized at once the new situation which is typified by the League of Nations. He has taught the whole of the South African Union to realise this fact [illegible] It has been his one great answer to [illegible] Hertzog, the Republi[illegible]
General Smuts [illegible] again[illegible] in [illegible]

GERMANY MUST BE DISARMED.

DECISION BY BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

APPORTIONMENT OF INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 6.

Brussels.—It is understood that the conference decided upon a draft note for presentation to the German delegates at Spa. The note insists on delivery to the Allies of all war material, also abolition of conscription.

In a private meeting the Premiers reached an agreement for the apportionment of indemnity on the basis of 56 parts to France, 25 to Britain and 28 to the other allies. Difficulties, however, have arisen with regard to the distribution of the last-named 28 parts. The matter will be rediscussed this morning.

SHORT TERM INDEMNITY FROM GERMANY.

MR. GARVIN'S SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

Mr. J. L. Garvin writing in the "Observer" strongly advocates reduced short-term indemnity from Germany, the utmost term being ten years. He argues that the Allies will then have the solid prospect of getting what they requisition with the prospect of better results for the Allies' treasuries and the world's peace. What the Allies do not get from Germany during the next ten years, they have little chance of getting afterwards. There will be no final exit from the muddle until another congress including Germany America and Russia undertakes the revision of the whole Treaty.

AN UNEXPECTED HITCH.

BELGIUM'S PERCENTAGE OF INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

Paris.—A message from Brussels states that the work of conference has been delated unexpectedly by a hitch in connection with Belgium's percentage of indemnity. The incident is believed to be due to the action of Italy in demanding that Belgium should abandon in Italy's favour a part of percentage assigned to her. It is expected that the matter will be settled to-day, Italy having declared that she will not insist on the system of annual payments provided that the agreement regarding percentage of Germany's payments to each of the Allies is fixed prior to the Spa Conference.

EXECUTION OF PEACE TREATY.

ALLIES' UNITED FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 6.

Brussels.—Reuter learns that the conference successfully resulted in achieving a united front regarding the execution of the Treaty of Versailles and therefore the Germans will have no opportunity of profiting from the Allies' differences.

ALLIED MISSION AT SPA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 6.

A message from Spa states that the Allied missions have arrived and received an ovation. On the contrary, the Germans were received in chilling silence.

ALLIES SHOULD SETTLE DEBTS AMONG THEMSELVES.

ADVICE OF THE "TEMPS"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

Paris.—The "Temps" emphasises the necessity of the Allies settling the debts among themselves since the present uncertainty threatens not only the exchange but the relations between governments. The "Temps" admits that Britain which lost so many men and riches during the war cannot be asked to forego her rights. The "Temps" suggests arrangements whereby the Allied debts should bear no interest and should be repayable in thirty years. Such a sacrifice on the part of Britain would save Europe from chaos.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 5.

A Government order just issued states that the Governor in Council has resolved to convene a conference of officials and non-officials at Madras on the 17th instant for the purpose of discussing certain matters connected with the Local Fund and Municipal administration and advising Government in regard to them. His Excellency will open the Conference and Sir P. Rajagopalachari will preside over it.

SENSATION IN CAIRO

ADDEL RAHMAN ARRESTED.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 6.

Cairo.—Addel Rahman, Secretary of the local committee of the Egyptian delegation in London has been arrested. Considerable importance is attached to the arrest and important developments are expected.

LORD FRENCH AT QUEENSTOWN

HOOTED BY HOSTILE CROWD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

Lord French landing at Queenstown from a destroyer had a hostile reception from the crowd, which followed and hooted him despite a military guard.

SEQUEL TO ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS,

TWO SINN FEINERS KILLED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 6.

Two Sinn Feiners were killed in the attack on the police barrack at Holy Cross, Tharles.

AUXILIARY MILITARY FORCE IN INDIA.

BILL TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 6.

The "Pioneer" understands that a bill to provide for the creation of an auxiliary military force in India will shortly be published. It is proposed to invite Europeans to enrol themselves voluntarily, but it will be obligatory on those who join to undergo certain specified training. The belief prevails among the authorities familiar with facts, that a substantially smaller force will be forthcoming than would have been secured, but for Mr. Montagu's decision that compulsion must not be applied to Europeans in India.

ARMY OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, July 6.

In the case in which the police prosecuted Mr. Henry Clayinman, formerly an officer in the I.A.R.O. for alleged cheating in respect of three cheques for Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and Rs. 200 on Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, which were issued and dishonoured on presentation, Mr. T. Tasker, I.C.S., as Justice of the Peace, framed charges against him on three counts, namely, for cheating under section 420, I.P.C., for abetting cheating under sections 417, 420 and 109, and for cheating under sections 417 and 420 and has posted the case for defence.

HIGH COURT PLEADERSHIP

CANDIDATES' MEMORIAL.

A memorial has been submitted to the High Court of Bombay by some 23 candidates who have already appeared and who intend appearing for the High Court Pleadership examination, praying for holding the examination twice a year and for the introduction of the compartal system.

A CORRECTION.

In the Lahore telegram regarding the death of the Inspector of Factories, issued on Monday night the name of the deceased should read Mr. Leslie H. Taffs and not "Mr. Leslie" as issued. The mistake was due to telegraphic mutilation. (A. P.)

[This obituary announcement was published in our issue of the 6th instant, under the name of "Mr. Leslie" as received.—Ed. "B. C."]

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Rao Sahib R. Keregawker, is one of the candidates for a Council seat for Bombay.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, (Junior) is a candidate for election to the local Legislative Council on behalf of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Poona district.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Council for the University seat.

U. S. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

PRACTICAL DEADLOCK.

WHO WILL RELEASE VOTES FOR WHOM?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

San Francisco.—The Democratic Convention has come to a practical deadlock. Efforts are being made to induce President Wilson to publish a statement in favour of some candidate but up to the present the efforts have not been attended with success. Mr. McAdoo's supporters, however, hope that the President will induce Mr. Palmer to release his votes in favour of Mr. McAdoo but all the indications point to the Convention being forced to a compromise of one of the dark horse candidates of whom Mr. Davis is the favourite. It is expected that Mr. McAdoo will release the votes in his favour.

BALLOTTING IN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 6.

San Francisco. After the 22nd ballot resulting:—

Cox	430
McAdoo	372½
Palmer	166½
Davis	52

the Convention adjourned till Monday.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, July 3.—The French President has confered the officership of the Legion of Honour on Lieut.-Colonel T. Nibbet and Medaille des Epidemies en Argent on Captain C. J. L. Patch of the Indian Army.

The King of Serbia has conferred the Order of the White Eagle of Fourth Class with Swords on Major K. Barge of the Indian Army.

London, June 3, Genoa.—The Plenary sitting of the Congress has approved the scheme for insurance aginst unemployment after shipwreck.

London, July, 3rd, Berlin.—The Minister of Defence has apologised to the Allies for the insulting behaviour of the population in Bremen and elsewhere during the Allies Commission's tour of inspection and supervising disarmament.

The King and Queen leave this morning on a two thousand mile tour in the course of which they will visit Edinburgh, the Isle of Man and South Wales returning on July 19th.

FOOTBALL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition for 1920 opened this evening. There were only two matches in the first round for decision.

On the Dalhousie ground the 7th Machine gun battalion defeated the India Club Silchar by two goals to nil and playing on their own ground Calcutta put the Customs out of tournament, the score being three goals to one.

ENQUIRY INTO RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 5.

It is understood the Secretary of State has agreed to the appointment of a Commission of nine members to enquire into the Railway administration this cold weather.

KHOSIL TEA GARDEN SHOOTING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SILCHAR, July 5.

The Khoril Tea Garden Shooting case came up for hearing to-day before Mr. G. D. Walker, Deputy Commissioner, Silchar. The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda defended the accused, Mr. Reed, Assistant Manager of the garden. The complainant, Gangadhar Goala, who is still lying in Sadar Hospital, was carried to the court in a cart. The Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution and the Hon. Babu Akhil Chandra Datta of Comilla appeared on behalf of the complainant. Dr. Madhok, Civil Surgeon, examined in chief said that he found two wounds in the body of the complainant, one of which was severe and could have been caused by a pistol. Mr. Grant, Manager of the garden, and a garden clerk who were summoned as court witnesses deposed nothing as the Public Prosecutor refused to examine them. The Magistrate examined the accused and framed a charge under section 326 I. P. C., although the Public Prosecutor pressed to add section 307 along with 326. The accused pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried by a jury as a British born subject. Jurors have been summoned and the trial commence to-morrow.

TURKISH PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 5.

About 400 Turkish Prisoners including several officers were brought to-day to Madras by a special train from Bellary and taken on board the Government transport "Swakopmund" to Constantinople together with a contingent of prisoners from Burma.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC NEEDS.

HER GOLD CANNOT BE REDEEMED.

MEMORIAL TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 6.

Berlin.—A memorial signed by 22 prominent German economists which was presented to the Peace Conference on July 1st in view of the Spa Conference says that the German offer of May 1919 to pay the maximum of a hundred milliard of marks in gold cannot be redeemed as the economic position of Germany has become considerably worse. Germany's minimum import needs during next twelve months are four and a half millions tons of foodstuffs and three hundred thousand tons of phosphates for which Germany required foreign credits in the form of an emergency loan. The memorial lays down the conditions of the new German offer including that the restitution of articles taken from the occupied territories shall be considered a part of the reparations debt.

BIGGEST FURNACE IN THE WORLD.

WEEKLY OUTPUT OF 3,000 TONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd 1-20 p.m., July 6.

The biggest blast furnace in the world has been successfully inaugurated at Edow Vale. The weekly output is estimated at three thousand tons. It is hoped that the new works will create a revolution in steel-making industry and produce cheapest steel in the world.

MEMORIAL STONE OF AMRITSAR TRAGEDY.

FUND OPENED BY LONDON INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 6.

A meeting of the Indians held in the Connaught Rooms last night, Mr. V. J. Patel, presiding, decided to open a fund to provide a memorial stone on the scene of the Amritsar tragedy.

WORKING HOURS OF LASCARS.

DISCUSSION IN SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

Genoa.—The International Seamen's Conference to-day engaged in an animated discussion on Point Four of the Draft Convention providing for the insertion a special clause dealing with the Lascars that the rules with regard to the working hours of the Lascars should be made after consulting the shipowners' and the Lascars' organisations and if reduction hours of work are granted to other seamen the working hours of the Lascars must also be reduced.

The French, Italian and Dutch delegates opposed any difference in nationality, race or religion, also any rule which might create economic competition between European and Indian seamen.

Mr. Cuthbert Laws emphasised the difference between the Lascars and the Europeans. He declared that the Lascars did not do half the work done by the Europeans in the same time. The adoption of this measure would be unjust to the Lascars and would cause unemployment amongst them. He concluded by asking for fair-play for the Lascars, who had always rallied to the cry of the King and Country. Point Four was finally approved by a large majority.

THREE-WATCH SYSTEM ON LARGE VESSELS.

RECOMMENDATION BY SEAMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

Genoa.—The Seamen's Conference has decided to recommend the three-watch system on large vessels on the deck and in the engine-room including officers.

COLLISION OF TRAM CARS AT SCRANTON.

18 KILLED AND 100 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 6.

Scranton (Pennsylvania).—Owing to a telegraph pole which had been struck by lightning falling on the track near South Pittston three tram cars collided. It is reported that eighteen people were killed and a hundred injured.

WORLD'S POSITION IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

NO SLUMP OR MARKED LOWERING OF PRICES.

SIR CHARLES MACARA'S FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

Writing in the "Weekly Despatch" Sir Charles Macara expresses the opinion that the world's position in cotton industry offers no hope of slump or even of any marked lowering of prices. The only thing that would cause a marked decline in prices would be the removal of the excess profits duty, the continuance of which Sir Charles Macara declares, to be indefensible.

MR. THOMAS' WARNING TO RAILWAYMEN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 2-10 p.m., July 6.

Mr. Thomas M.P. speaking in Belfast warned the railwaymen against the abuse of sympathetic strike which might lead to disaster. The Labour representatives would not be intimidated by Sinn Fein or the Unionists. He could not distinguish between the soldier who shoots and the man who shoots a soldier.

COLLISION BETWEEN GREEK AND ITALIAN TROOPS.

TROUBLE OVER TURKISH THREAT NEAR GREEK BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 6.

"The Times" learns from Smyrna that collision has occurred between the Italian and Greek troops on the Aidin Railway boundary of the Graeco-Italian zones. The Greeks allege that the Italians are unable to prevent the Turkish threat on the Greek communications and so the Greeks occupied positions a few hundred yards within the Italian zone. The Italians fired and several casualties resulted on both sides. The Greeks remain in their positions.

GREEKS OCCUPY PANDERMA UNOPPOSED.

PROTECTED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH GUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 6.

Constantinople.—The Greeks occupied Panderma on Friday unopposed after landing under the guns of the British and French warships.

GREEK FORCES AT OMERKIOI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., July 6.

Smyrna.—The Greek forces, which landed at Panderma, have marched southwards and have met the advance guard of the Greek army at Omerkioi, 25 kilometres north of Balikessar. Only a few remnants of the enemy force which was defeated at Balikessar have escaped to Brussa.

MR. SAMUEL IN JERUSALEM.

STATEMENT OF BRITISH POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. July 6.

Jerusalem.—Mr. Samuel, on his arrival was greeted by the municipality and received an ovation from the crowds.

Replying to an address of welcome, he said that no religious rights would be interfered with and all would have absolute equality. Mr. Samuel took up his quarters at the ex-Kaisers' Palace at Mount Olives.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The Hony. Secretary of the Committee writes:—

Owing to insufficient accommodation the Central Khilafat Committee of India has removed its office from Milton House, Nagpada, to Meher Mansion, Mount Road, Mazagon. All communications intended for the Committee should therefore be sent to its present address. Visitors and those gentlemen who call on business should note the change of quarters.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

WHO IS TO REPRESENT INDIAN WORKERS?

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. OF INDIA'S NOMINATION.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Dock Workers' Union, United Textile Workers' Union, Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Indian Labour League, Gas Workers' Union, Post and Telegraph men's Union and the Bombay Labour Union, a meeting will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Depressed Class Mission Hall, Poi Bowdi, Parel, (1) to protest against the Government of India's nomination of Mr. N. M. Joshi as the Indian Workers' representations to the International Labour Conference in violation of the articles of the "League of Nations" covenant, (2) to form a Central Organization of Bombay Workers, (3) to make arrangements for the calling of an All-India Trade Union Congress and (4) to meet the representatives of the North-Western Railway Association and to show sympathy towrds the North Western Railway men who are now on strike owing to the high-handed attitude of their Agent. All workmen and sympathisers of Labour are cordially invited to attend.

A ZEMINDAR CHARGED.

WITH INSTIGATING DACOITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 6.

At the Allahabad High Court Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Piggot and assessors has commenced the trial of Dwarka Singh, Zemindar of Sarauli, Fatepur, who is charged with instigating some persons to commit dacoity and to make a false complaint. Mr. P. L. Bannerji, who appeared for the accused, raised the preliminary objection that there could be no session trial in the High Court except with the aid of a jury. The objection was overruled and the case is proceeding.

ZAMINDAR IN TROUBLE.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 6.

At the High Court to-day before the Justice Chatterjee and Cunning, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri moved for bail on behalf of Nilkrishna Sinha Roy, a zemindar, who was arrested on charges of murder and culpable homicide. The Advocate-General in opposing the application said this man was arrested with two Goondas in connection with a recent case of hooliganism in Calcutta in the course of which a young man, named Sarat Chunder Das, was killed. This case was being heard by the Second Presidency Magistrate. Their Lordships refused the application.

ARREST OF GOONDAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Calcutta Police have effected a number of arrests of Goondas who have been creating a feeling of insecurity especially in the northern section of the town.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Bangalore message of the 5th instant says that it is locally stated that as a result of the announcement that increases of pay have been sanctioned only for the executive staff of the Mysore Railway Department, the clerks of the Central Offices at Mysore were greatly discontented. The staff of the Traffic Manager's Office including peons struck work yesterday. Later they interviewed the Traffic Manager, who, it is stated, has promised to consider their grievances.

* * * * *

The Calcutta European Association have issued a statement that at a meeting of the Council of the Association, matters of public importance discussed included the Arms' Act, the Auxiliary Bill, European representation on the Reformed Councils, Homeward Passage Season of 1921, and the Association's letter to the Right Honourable Mr. Lloyd George in the case of Brigadier-General Dyer. (A. P.)

* * * * *

An A. P. message dated Simla, July 5 states:—

Infection of influenza tends to further localisation and there is continued abatment in epidemicity.

* * * * *

The Government of Mysore have issued proceedings placing on record their high appreciation of the valuable services of Mr. T. V. Arumuga Mudaliar, Senior Surgeon, who has retired after 35 years of service in the Medical Department of the State. (A. P.)

* * * * *

A Bangalore message of July 6 says, about 100 compositors belonging to the Mysore Government Press have struck work this morning. It would appear that they were dissatisfied at some arrangements for the work made in the press, and were demanding enhanced salaries. It is stated that the Superintendent of the Press had already given them 25 per cent. allowance and had taken steps to remove their grievances regarding facilities for the work. (A. P.)

The Inspector-General of Forests in India and Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras are now at Ootacamund to confer with Government and it is understood that industrial enterprises will result from visit of the Inspector-General.

POLAND-RUSSIA WAR.

WHAT ARE ITS PROSPECTS?

INTERVIEW WITH TROTSKY.

"The Manchester Guardian" publishes the following from its special correspondent just returned from Bolshevik Russia:—

Trotsky for a considerable time has given no interviews to newspaper correspondents. As Military and Naval Commissar he combines the posts of War Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty, and now, during the absence of Krassin he has added to these the post of Commissar or Minister of Ways of Communication, which in the present condition of transport is perhaps the most difficult post in the Soviet Republic. The farthest he has been willing to go in giving interviews in either the Russian or the foreign press is to dictate answers to definite questions submitted on paper.

INTERVIEW.

I consequently considered myself lucky when, through a mutual friend, I was able to arrange a regular interview with him. I saw him in the Commissariat for Ways of Communication. In the outer office were a strange group of officials—a sailor from the Baltic in uniform, an elderly civil servant of the old Ministry, and a couple of young officers. Trotsky was sitting at Krassin's table in the inner office. Unlike Lenin, who, in spite of the bullet in him, seems but little changed, he has aged very much during the last year. His great mass of dark hair has turned quite grey. He had found a toy on Krassin's table, a little sand-glass, an instrument of torture for long-winded visitors struggling to get through their conversation before the last sand has run—an instrument that should, I think, be supplied by the State to every Russian Government department and public office. He tapped it threateningly when I asked him about the obvious analogy between the successive defeats of Koltchak, Yudenitch, and Denikin. "But that is old history," he said, "and you will find what you want to know about it in my report t the last All-Russian Assembly."

"Yes," I said, "I have read that report, but there is one thing missing from it. In all these defeats there was an immediate breakup in the rear following the first serious setback on the front. Yet when you came to fight the Esthonians, and they too were forced back their retirement was not followed by any troubles in their rear. Do you believe that the same formula that held good in the civil wars of the Revolution, when Russian was fighting Russian, will hold good when, in the case of an attack by Poland, Russians will be fighting Poles, and nationalist feelings will be engaged, quite apart from the struggle between political ideas which characterised the civil war?"

At this point, becoming interested, he became a little more friendly, and put the sand-glass away. He said: "I believe the formula will hold good absolutely, and that nationalist feeling will in the end be swamped by the political struggle inside the nation that is fighting us."

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY FORCE.

"So that here also one may say that counter-revolutionary force, even if a national unity, would begin by gaining successes, that its use of these successes would illustrate its counter-revolutionary character, would create divisions within itself which, becoming pronounced th movement these successes begin to be li quidated would lead to catastrophic collaps from within?"

"Certainly. The existence of strong national feeling postpones, retards, but do es not prevent the process. Esthoni stopped fighting in time. Who know what would have happened if she ha been forced to go on fighting for another six months. Remember that there also they have to shoot their Bolsheviks, that their Trade Unions Council expressed itself in favour of a Soviet government and that they thereupon shot th and deported about a hundred of the delegates, and that, notwithstanding a second congress, understood, adopted a similar resolution. The process was already clearly visible. Yet I consider the position of the pre sent Esthonian Government fairly stable because they have a very small proletariat and a very large agricultural population of small farmers.

"But this does not apply to Poland at all. There they have a very large thoroughly revolutionary proletariat and the bulk of the peasant population is similarly revolutionary on account of the enormous size of the big estates. It is, as it were, a proletarianised peasantry. Consequently I am absolutely convinced that, though by a sudden blow they might break through and seize, for example, Smolensk, or Kieff, that success would be the first term in a formula which would eventually be written out in full and carried to its logical conclusion in a complete collapse of the Polish Government and a victorious Polish revolution. National feeling will merely act as a brake on the process, but in th case of Poland a very slight one. A few months should see the beginning of the end, in case they insist on real war (Hitherto, as you know there has been no real war. (He said this in April), and ascribe the capture of a party of the glorious victory of Polish arms. at they do this shows in itself how weak must be their position at home."

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

"And, considering the problem from the other side, do you not think that the International Revolution in Russia is gradually assuming a 'national' character, and that more and more people are joining you, not because of any particular social beliefs, but because your army is a Russian army, defending Russia as well as defending the Revolution?"

"To a certain extent that is true. It will be still more true if Poland fights against us. As you know, we have thousands of Koltchak and Denikin officers prisoners. We have not shot them, although they shot every Communist they could catch. I ask them, 'What are we to do with you?' They reply at once, 'Send us against the Poles.' There is a certain feeling among that kind of Russian that the Polish attack is a sort of base ingratitude. Poland was definitely freed by the Revolution. Russia resigned her right to Poland, and now the Poles by way of gratitude wantonly attack Russia. There are Russians who think that Poland will be reconquered and again made part of Russia. We, of course, desire nothing of the kind."

"And in the event of your continued military success, do you think that there is a danger of a victorious Red Army carrying with it a spoilt Revolution beyond the frontiers of Russia?"

"Not the slightest. That could not happen during the French wars of a hundred years ago. It could not happen to-day."

POLITICAL COMMISSARS.

I told him I had had conflicting answers from various people as to the existence or abolition of the system of Political Commissars in the army. He replied:—

"We are proceeding to abolish them in two ways. In the first place, we are training Red officers from the workmen. That however, does not give us a very great number as yet. In the second place, more and more men who were Political Commissars, Communists, are now becoming fit to take command. And, on the other hand, there are more and more of the old officers, to whom we have grown accustomed, who have grown accustomed to us, have seen us close at hand, have worked with us, and are as devoted to the Red army and as trustworthy as ourselves. Many of these officers have become Communists, are completely devoted to their duty for quite other reasons. (Compare my talk with Kamenev, the Commander-in-Chief, himself not a Communist.) They have realised that the Soviet Government is the only Government capable of holding Russia together at the present time. If they understood why, they would perhaps be Communists, but, not understanding why they none the less recognise the facts and are prepared to fight for us. You must remember that there are two kinds if patriotism; that besides the cunning, selfish, so-called patriotism that is ready to give away four-fifths of Russia to foreigners if only with foreign help and foreign troops its exponents can secure that they shall have the power in the remaining fifth, there is an ideal patriotism that is really unselfishly for Russia. As soon as we perceive that we can really trust a man, we do trust him, and so in that way also are proceeding with the abolition of Political Commissars. Why, many of the officers who work with me daily I can treat with the same confidence as comrades who have given half their lives to the revolutionary movement."

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION.

We turned then to the question of industrial conscription. I told him that the previous night I had heard him say something which I had not been able to remember accurately, to the effect that the idea of industrial conscription is not a new ingraft on Socialism, but has always been implicit in the idea.

"Of course," he replied. "What is the Socialist idea of society, but the idea of a society in which parasitism shall be destroyed, a society in which there shall be no parasites? That does not mean that you have to stand over the parasites with a revolver, but it does mean that measures of compulsion may be applied to people who are unwilling to fulfil their duty to the State."

I asked, Did he consider the more or less military form of industrial conscription temporary expedient or permanent? He gave very much the same reply that Sergei Kamenev had given to a similar question:

"I consider it an accident, neither more nor less. It so happens that owing to the war which has been forced upon us we have perfected our military organisation first. It is the most efficient part of the State apparatus, and we therefore have to make use of it as being the only instrument, the only organisation to hand. But if, for example, the Executive Committees throughout the country were an apparatus as efficient, as reliable as the military organisation, the business of industrial conscription might quite likely have been entrusted to them, and so would have had a purely civilian character from the first."

I asked him whether he expected much opposition and of what kind. He replied:—

"There will be discontent among the mobilised peasants, perhaps. But not if they see results. And as for the workmen, there is not a workman in Russia who does not realise that the re-establishment of transport and so of industry is an affair vital to himself. When they see that we are really doing something to re-establish it, they will participate with joy even in the discipline which is involved. I do not think much compulsion will be necessary."

SKILLED WORKMEN.

I said, "What about the skilled workman? As an Englishman, with the tendencies to practical anarchism inherent in my race, I should object most strongly if I were mobilised and set to work in a particular factory. I should immediately want to work in some other factory, just for the sake of not doing what I was forced to do."

"You would now. But you would not if you had been through a revolution, and seen your country in such a state that only the united concentrated effort of everybody in it could possibly re-establish it. That is the position here. Everybody knows the position, and that there is no other way. But once things begin to improve, the need for compulsion will disappear, together with the crisis, and eventually work will become a kind of sport."

With my last question I returned to the Polish war. "Do you think," I asked, "that the Polish war, if it develops, will mean a long postponement of the work of reconstruction?"

"No, I do not. In the first place we shall not be fighting on a number of fronts simultaneously. Secondly, the actual effort required will be only a fourth or a third of that used during the crisis of the civil war. Thirdly, our army is now a different thing from what it was. We now have regular divisions known by the names of their commanders, bound by *esprit re corps*, with known characteristics and qualities. We are no longer fighting with untried tools, solving equations with several unknown quantities. We are using for definite purposes troops which have already proved that they are fitted for those purposes. Finally, the condition of Poland is such that the struggle should not last long. They may take Smolensk, but two months after that should see them defeated."

JAPAN AND THE TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, The recent announcement made by Reuter that China has decided not to sign the Turkish peace treaty is significant. It is to be hoped that Japan who is an Asiatic Power will follow the worthy example of her neighbour. How could Japan be expected to sign the Turkish peace treaty inasmuch as she was never at war with Turkey? If contrary to our expectations and to her abiding discredit Japan approved the so called Turkish peace treaty, which is only a monstrous monument of modern iniquity, it will be our painful duty to boycott her goods totally and permanently. Prompt and energetic actions should be taken to carry out the systematic boycott of Japanese goods throughout India, if Japan also joins the Allies. The profit which Japan derives from her trade with India is so great that we, Indians, have the right to ask her not to approve the Turkish peace treaty in the interest of justice and in her own interest. We confidently trust that our leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and others will give timely warning to the people and politicians of Japan and take early steps to carry out the boycott of the goods of such countries as sign the Treaty, permanently and no less peacefully.—Yours etc.,

M. A. HAMEED.

Calicut, 27th June.

£100,000 CARUSO JEWELS STOLEN,

The "Daily Chronicle" Special Correspondent wrote from New York in mail week:—

Mrs. Enrico Caruso was sewing in lower doom of her magnificent summe home at Easthampton, Long Island, lat last night.

As she sat thinking of her husband, the famous tenor away in Havana (she says) she heard a loud and persistent ting-a-ling a-ling-ing overhead.

This tintinabulation seemed to be quickly transferred to the lawn, and it so became fainter and fainter in the distance, and died away.

Dropping her work, Mrs. Caruso dash screaming in the direction of the sound followed by Mrs. Benjamin, her sister-in law, and 10 servants, male and female, wh had tumbled out of bed and joined in the chase in their pyjamas, nightgowns, dressing gowns, and what not.

Now, all the time they all knew that the ringing came from a portable safe that had been in Mrs. Caruso's bedroom, and wa equipped with an electric device which gave the alarm the instant the strong box wa moved, and would not be stilled until th lid was raised.

But Easthampton is a lonely place by th sea, and a motor-car travels fast.

Moreover, the night was flark.

So the burglars in the car got away with jewellery which Mrs. Caruso has estimated (for the police) as having a value of half a million dollars, or, say, well over £100,000.

LABOUR VS. CAPITAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 5.

The Madras Employers' Federation have cabled to the Secretarty of State contradicting the statements of the Madras Central Labour Board in a cable to the Labour party in England that the employers wished to crush the labour organisation and were being helped by the Madras Government with military coolies and stating that it is quite open to recognise properly constituted Labour unions (A. P.)

THE TURKISH TREATY.

(Continued from page 8.)

"Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa."

While I was in South Africa, General Smuts was violently opposed at election time for his inclusion of India. But he remained absolutely firm. He never gave way for a single moment. He pointed to the fact that South Africa and India were equal partners in the League of Nations. When asked,—"Are you ready to sit down at the same conference table with Indian representations *on equal terms?*" he answered immediately "Yes, I am. You people who ask such question, do not know what you are talking about. India has a far more ancient civilisation than my own, and there are men in the world's history whom India has produced before whom I can only bow my head, in silence. I myself am unworthy, even to speak of them, they are so great." When asked again,—"would you *serve* under an Indian as an Officer?" he replied, before a hostile audience, "Most certainly. I should be proud to do so under certain Indians whom I have known, and I gave my own weight to the decision that Indians should receive the King's Commission." Thus there can be no question, that General Smuts, at least, has accepted the changed nature of the world to-day, and that he will only regard his own country as a partner, not as a servant, in the British Commonwealth. He has clearly shown also that he regards India as an equal partner, and not a servant any longer.

Indian's Voice not an Echo.

Now, this position, which General Smuts,—fresh from the War Cabinet and the Peace Conference,—has taken up, has vital consequences. It means that neither India, nor South Africa, is expected to be merely an echo of England in the League of Nations. It means, that England does not go to the League of Nations with five added votes in her pocket,—to put the matter bluntly.

If the South African Nation were asked, at the some Peace Conference of the League of Nations, to bow to a decision of the English Nation, then the first question could be, —"Is the decision of England the decision of South Africa also?" If the majority of South Africans were opposed to the English decision, General Smuts would vote against it on the League of Nations. If, by an impossible hypothesis, he slavishly voted with England against his own South African Nation, he would not remain the South African Premier for an hour.

India's Disappointment.

What has been so desperately disappointing in India, at the present juncture, and in the present crisis of the civilised world, has been the *subserviance*, (I can use no other word) of the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, in whom the supreme power of India is vested. The Governor-General and his Councillors are able and intelligent men. They must have understood, while they were writing their Despatch, how utterly sophisticated was the defence they offered for Mr. Lloyd George's pledge to Turkey and to Indian Musalmans, which had been so flagrantly and shamefully broken. They must have known that this defence of theirs would not be accepted by intelligent Indians. They must have understood that in accepting these Peace terms, they did not represent India at all. And yet they weakly and subserviently submitted to Mr. Lloyd George's decision. They did not represent India, but England—or rather the present British Cabinet.

The truth is that the Viceroy and the Executive Council have never studied the constitutional change which has taken place in India, in the same way that General Smuts has studied it in South Africa.

Mr. Gandhi and the Khilafat Committee are certainly right in this,—they are *morally* right, and *constitutionally* right, in demanding that the Governor-General and Council shall not represent the decision of England, but shall represent the decision of India.

Lord Hardinge, with wonderful prescience, saw the true position in December, 1913,—a year before the war. By what was at that time, politically, an indiscretion, he stood forth as the representative of the Indian people and spoke to South Africa, direct concerning the indignation burning and deep which he shared with his people. The Indian people never forgot this, and they never will forget it. A united nation stood behind him; and when, in the autumn of 1914, the Great War had begun, he had a united nation behind him still,—Hindus and Musalmans alike.

I have never yet narrated an incident which happened to me early in the year 1914. It was during an interview with General Smuts at Pretoria. I mentioned to him that Lord Hardinge's action had been adversely criticised by some Englishmen. He said to me at once,—"Why should they object? Lord Hardinge stood up for his own people. Why shouldn't he?"

That indiscreet act of Lord Hardinge was committed before the constitutional change was made; but General Smuts saw the moral right involved; and he put aside mere formalities and precedents.—"Lord Hardinge stood up for his own people."—That was how a South African regarded it. To-day the misfortune is, that, "after the constitutional change has been effected," on an occasion when the Viceroy and Council have not only the moral right but also the constitutional right behind them, they do not 'stand up for their own people.'

A Concluding Article.

In my concluding article, I shall have some criticisms to offer concerning the Message of the Indian Khilafat Delegation to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. In that article I shall try to be as outspoken in my criticism of the terms offered in that Message as I have been concerning the terms offerd at San Remo.

(To be concluded.)

A Calcutta message July 6 says, Exchange bank telegraph transfer closing rate is one shilling nine and a half pence, and demand bills one shilling and nine five-eighth pence.

The peons (about 40) of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Karachi are on strike since 1st instant. They demand 75 per cent. increase in their present pay.

N REPORT.

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTAION TO S OF S.

The following is copy of a draft representation to be presented to the public meeting to be held at Town Hall to-morrow, to protest against the Meston Committee's Report:

To, the Right Hon. Edwin S. Montagu,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, London.

The humble memorial of the citizens of Bombay in Public Meeting assembled at the Town Hall at Bombay on Thursday, the 8th July, 1920.

Respectfully showeth,

Your memorialists, the citizens of Bombay in Public Meeting assembled, humbly submit this their respectful but earnest protest against the scheme for regulating the future financial relations between the Bombay Government and the Government of India as set forth in the report of Lord Meston's Committee dated 31st March, 1920.

1. That your memorialists represent every shade of non-official opinion, both Indian and European, industrial, commercial and political, the professions and the University. We make no claim to any profound study of the figures set before us, and can offer no opinion on the financial needs of the Central Government for the great Imperial services the benefits of which we amongst others enjoy. Our prayer is simple. We ask for a due share of the taxation imposed on the wealth of the citizens resident within our borders.

2. That your memorialists understand that the main services to be administered by the local Governments and financial henceforth by the Provincial resources are law and justice, police, education, medical and sanitation, buildings and communications, the scientific departments of agriculture and industries and the development of departments of forests and irrigation. Our forests yield as they do in other provinces a net profit on the year's workings. For the other large spending departments we have to rely on taxation.

3. The main resources of taxation in India are: (1) Land Revenue; (2) Income Tax; (3) Excise on Liquors; and (4) Customs. The two main heads, Land Revenue and Excise, are proposed as the basis of provincial finance, the whole taxation on the commercial and industrial classes under Income Tax and the Revenue under Customs being reserved for Imperial purposes. Your memorialists strongly feel and would earnestly press upon your consideration that this arrangement totally fails to assure a sufficiency of growing resources to this Presidency which is admittedly the most progressive and rapidly developing province in the country.

4. The burden of Land Revenue Taxation falls throughout India on the small cultivator, more obviously so in Bombay where big land-holders are exceedingly rare. Land Revenue is, as a rule, revised once in thirty years, and there is a considerable body of opinion which holds that even this period is too short and should be extended. Any increase in it during the currency of a settlement is possible only through the extension of the area under cultivation. On the other hand, this Presidency has large areas of unfertile soil with uncertain rainfall in the Deccan uplands, it is subject to more frequent and widespread failure of the harvest than any other province in India, its ghat-fed irrigation works are costly and rarely directly remunerative. For these reasons the Land Revenue in this Presidency is derived from a source which cannot be expected to respond to the fastgrowing needs of the Presidency.

5. As for the Excise, the consumers of the intoxicants manufactured in India are mostly the cultivator, the artisan, and the labouring classes. The well-to-day, therefore, are not taxed under that head to any appreciable extent. The large increases in late years under this head have evidently misled the Meston Committee as to its character as a growing source of revenue. These increases have been due to adventitious and abnormal causes whose effect will largely disappear in a few years. Moreover your memorialists invite your attention to the important fact that there is general agreement amongst all sections of Indian opinion in favour of drastic measures to reduce consumption, which, supported as it is by the religious injunctions of the two great Indian communities has received considerable stimulus in the field of practical politics from the adoption of the policy of total prohibition by the United States and the strong support given to it in business circles on account of its proved efficiency in augmenting the productive power of the community. Your memorialists cannot accept, without protest, an arrangement which makes the means of maintaining the administration of the Presidency so greatly dependent on the continuance and development of a discredited policy.

"NAVIGATION OF SOUND FINANCE."

6. If Provincial Autonomy is the object of the Reforms, Provincial Finance must be regulated on sound principles. The broad principle which must be followed if the edifice is to endure, is that Provincial Finance should have a call on the resources of every class of the community. It would be the negation of sound finance to remove from the field of provincial taxation the resources of a large and important class. This, your memorialists, respectfully submit, is, in fact, the proposal recommended by Lord Meston's Committee as we proceed to show. The defects of the plan are no doubt more evident in Bombay than in any other province, but as development proceeds, they are bound to appear elsewhere.

7. Not only would it be financially unjust on the resources of the agricultural artisan and the labouring classes, but it would place the commercial and industrial classes, who have done so much for the development of the Presidency, in a new and peculiarly unenviable position vis-a-vis the new Legislative Council. They will have to admit continually that what they asked the Council to spend was none of their money, as their part of the business was only to provide the money required for the army, etc. Their position would soon become intolerable.

8. With regard to the statement in the Financial Relation Report that expenditure in Bombay has been on an unduly extravagant scale as compared with the economy of the United Provinces and Madras, your memorialists respectfully beg to point out that, if Bombay has been spending more, it has been paying at least proportionately more in taxation; and further that it is a common experience that commercial and, particularly, industrial advance, is always accompanied by an advance in the "per capita" cost of administration.

9. In conclusion, we submit that justice and financial equity, as well as the necessity of ensuring a fair field for the Reforms, require that the Income Tax, as the main expanding source of revenue, should be wholly allotted to Provincial Finance.

10. Under the circumstances stated above, your memorialists apprehend that if the recommendations of the Meston Committee be accepted, there will be little scope for constructive work under the Reform Scheme and grave disappointment will follow the public realise their helplessness. No surer way of prejudicing the success of the new constitution at the very threshold could be conceived than by a proposal to knock away one of the main props of Provincial Finance.

On these grounds, therefore, your memorialists respectfully pray that the scheme set forth in the report of Lord Meston's Committee dated 31st March, 1920, be not accepted, and that the revenue from the Income Tax should be wholly alotted to Provincial Finance.

And your memorialists will as in duty bound ever pray.

For and on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay in Public Meeting assembled.

Chairman.

SIR NARAYAN AND SIR CHIMANLAL.

WILL THEY BE GIVEN

SENATE TO CONSIDER ON FRIDAY.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, the 23rd July 1920, at 5.45 p.m., when the following business will be considered.

Principal Percy Anstey's will move:

That the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the applications for the post of Assistant Professor of Sociology be approved and adopted and that Mr. L. K. Anantha Krishna Iyer, B.A., L.T., Curator of the State Museum, Cochin, be appointed (subject to the approval of Government) Assistant University Professor of Sociology on a monthly salary of Rs. 500 for a term of three years commencing from the 1st of August 1920."

Dr. N. A. F. Moos will move:

"That the correspondence which has passed between the Syndicate and Government on the subject of the Royal Institute of Science be recorded and that the action taken by the Syndicate be approved.

A proposal to recognize Drawing and Manual Training as a joint optional subject for the Government Service Certificate at the School-Leaving Examination.

A proposal to reduce the fee for the late enrolment of a Graduate's name on the Register of Graduates from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2.

A proposal to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Honourable Justice Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar.

The Honourable Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji has given due notice of his intention to move:

"That the recommendation made in conformity with the first condition of section 17 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, be accepted and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on the Honourable Justice Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor of the University, and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., B.A., LL.B., a former Vice-Chancellor, on the ground that they are, in the opinion of the Senate, by reason of eminent position and attainments, fit and proper persons to receive such a degree."

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay conveyed by the Sheriff, will be held on 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow, at the Town Hall to protest against the Meston Committee's Recommendations, when Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandawarker will preside.

Among the speakers will be the Hon. Mr. A. H. Froom, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. MacNaughton, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Dr. Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Dinshaw Petit Bart., Messrs. J. B. Petit, K. Natrajan, Joseph Baptista and Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following Resolution has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India and to the Finance Minister of the Government of India by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., as President of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association beg to protest respectfully but emphatically against proposals of Lord Meston's Committee which threaten to cripple the Financial strength of this Presidency in the very beginning of its getting Provincial autonomy. It is regretted that Lord Meston's Committee did not adopt the only fair and reasonable proposal for apportionment of the revenue between the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Provinces should be assigned all the heads giving direct revenue while the Imperial Government may get its income through increase in customs Revenue. If this clean cut is not adopted the Presidency will be placed under a heavy load. Success of Provincial autonomy depends upon its financial backing. Ministers may be able to command to meet growing public demands, for sanitation, education, development of industries etc. This financial backing will be a[illegible] if income tax is considered as Imperial [illegible] The Council appeal to you and the [illegible]ament to avert the threatened disaster [illegible]e success of the Reform Scheme."

BOLSHEVISTS AND TURKS.

ALLIANCE IN MIDDLE EAST.

ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

The following are the extracts from letter of Mr. S. addressed to "The Times' in mail week:—

Sir,—It may be of interest at this mo ment to glance at the situation in Turkey and the East. Damad Ferisha's action, the possible resistance of Mustapa Kemal's followers, the Allied peace condi tions, inflaming the religious and nationa sentiments of his co-religionists, and Bol shevist propaganda will inevitably bri about events bordering on civil war anarch. As is already known, Young Turks and the National Turki parties have practically united, and hav taken up as one of their watchwords "One indivisible Turkey, with Constantino ple as capital of the Caliph."

This propaganda has a deeper signific ance than would appear on the surface and is carried on beyond the confines Turkey. Although for many reasons propa ganda is less violent in Persia it has late ly been greatly augmented in the Caucasu in Transcaucasia, the Trans-Caspian region Turkestan, Afghanistan, and amongst th Mahomedan population of India.

The world war created such a situatio that the religious doctrine of Pan-Islam ism and the political doctrine of Pan-Tu ranism have now combined forces. Talaat Pasha is considered the head of Pan-Tur anism, and, like Enver Pasha, he has Russian Musulman acting as his liaison officer, one Jusuf Bey Akchuraieff, also a native of the Caucasus.

During the Great War the Young Turk ish Government carried on their schem for the conquest of Transcaucasia, Egypt and Thrace. But the war made the Youn Turks fully realize the difficulty of ac complishing their Pan-Turkish projects.

FIRST BLOW.

The first blow dealt them was the con clusion from a treaty between the Cen tral powers and Bulgaria. Turkey becom ing, as it were, automatically the ally Bulgaria, which impeded their plans fo the conquest of Thrace. Notwithstanding Talaat's trip to Berlin and negotiations and exchange of opinions with the Kaiser the Young Turks were obliged to renounc their intention of occupying Thrace.

Although the war ended somewhat dif ferently to the expectations of Constantin ple and Berlin, the movement in favour of Pan-Islamanism and Pan-Turanism did not abate. On the contrary circumstance es arising from the war and the revolutio in Russia gave it fresh impetus.

As is known, the Soviet Governmen has not failed to take advantage of th Pan-Islamic and Pan Turanian doctrines foster their own particular interests and by bringing forward the problem of the Moslem world, to strike a blow at so called European Imperialism.

The presence and open activity in Ber lin of every existing Islamic organization over which, in many cases, a Bolshevi agent presides, can only be explained Germany's desire to cripple England in the East. Since an independent Arme nia is viewed as a menace to regula and direct relations between Turkey an the Mahomedan elements in the Caucasus and Central Asia, the systematic de struction of this race by the Turks is now being witnessed.

The sympathies of the population the Turkish Empire and its attitude to wards existing political movements are largely a matter of locality. Thus, Con stantinople is in the hands of the Turk ish Liberal party, which is hostile to th Young Turks, and is carrying on energe tic propaganda against them. The Young Turkish party and the partisans of the Nationalists are, up to the present very strong, numbering among them emi nent public men and having at thei disposal the necessary funds and hidde arms.

NATIONALISTS AND YOUNG TURKS.

According to their connexion with th Nationalists and the Young Turks, th sympathies of the population of the Ana tolain vilayets—the Greeks, Turks, Ar menians, and Tcherkess—may be grouped in the following way:—The Armenians t a man are against the Turkish rule; the Greeks of the districts of Kaisarie and Nidjde, economically bound up with the Moslem population surrounding them, are not in favour of the dismemberment o Turkey, but, owing to the oppression they have suffered at the hands of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who sees in the Christian population a set of traitors ready to act against the Nationalists and Young Turks their allegiance has been somewhat shaken.

Owing to the propaganda in favour "greater Greece," the Greeks of the districts of Smyrna and Afiun-Karahissar are inclined to oppose the Turks. The Turkish population of the vilayets of Kastamuni, Angora, Brussa, Ismid, and Konia, and of the Nationalists, but among the rural elements at places occupied by the followers of Mustapha Kem Pasha, unrest is making itself felt as result of forcible mobilization and requi sitioning. The Kurdish population of Khaput and of the districts bordering the Russian territory is doubtless on th side of the Nationalists.

Against the Nationalists are the Tcher kess of the districts of Beledjik, Karas si, and Adabazar, at the head of whic stand Anzavour Zade Achmet, and also Usuf Bei, a supporter of the movemen of National Cultural Autonomy and of the Turkish Liberl Party. The armed ad herents of Anzavour Zade Achmet num ber approximately 10,000, and wage war against the troops of Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

The population of Syria does not sym pathize with the Turks. In Mesopotam the Arab population is not in sympath with Turkish rule, but, owing to Pan Islamic propaganda, prefers the govern ment of the Caliph to European domi nation. The Jews of the district of Bag dad are anglophile. Sivas is the cen tre of Nationalist and Young Turkish activity, where the National Council permanently assembled, headed by partis ans of Mustopha Kemal, Enver, and other leaders. Around this Council are gathered delegates from nearly all th Musulman organizations.

At Sivas, on February 4, the Easter Committee of the League for the Libera tion of Islam assembled under the presi dency of Kemal himself. Among those in fluencing the political situation may be mentioned Kemal's German military advis er, Colonel von Straub, who was at one time attached to the well-known Count Kanitz, the late German military agent at Teheran. It is known that, after having made an unsuccessful attempt to foment rising at Kermanshah, with the help of Send jabis, against the army of General Beratoff and after having spent an enormous sum Kanitz, received a severe reprimand from Marshal von der Goltz Pasha, which in duced him to commit suicide. Among others who took part were the represen tatives of the Tartars of Azerbaijan. Hussein Agabekoff, an engineer from Ba one St Achmet, from Vladikovkas, Ivan Perepeloff, the Bolshevist delegate Kazan.

Questions raised at this meeting refer red to the unity of Turkey, the Pan Islamic armed movement, and the rela tions between the Bolshevists and the Ma homedans. On behalf of the Soviet Gov ernment, Ivan Perepeloff stated that his Government considered the Turkish proble in the following way:—

Questions raised at this meeting refer red to the unity of Turkey, the Pan Islamic armed movement, and the rela

Soviet Russia is in sympathy with a united Turkey in which each race should have the right to develop its own national culture and in which all islam would see the emblem of Musulman union.

At the same time, on behalf of the Soviet Government, he handed to Kemal Pasha the proposal to commence military operations against the Allied troops which were still occupyin Tgurkish territory. Mustapha Kemal consented in principle, but in order to ascertain certain matters of a technical nature he sent a special mission to Moscow at the beginning of January under the leadership of his personal aide-de-camp, Asmi Bey, or a she is now popularly known in Moscow, "Bulat Pasha," who was instructed to report on the fighting strength of the Turkish Nationalists, and also to find out in what way the Soviet Government would undertake to help Mustapha Kemal if he should renew his attacks.

Furthermore, the "National Council" attached to Kemal issued a manifesto to the people and to the army in which they offered to use all their influence towards liberating Islam and the East from the Allies. It went on to state that all religious endeavours in the East and also the Turkish National Movement had the support of the Soviet Government, against which for the last two years the whole world had been fighting in vain.

KAMAL'S MISSION TO MOSCOW.

At the same time that Kemal sent this mission to Moscow he despatched another secret mission to Baghdad for the purposes of propaganda under the leadership of Colonel Anvulla Bey, and one Kara Revsi, who went to Basra. It was then already decided to entrust the organization of armed forces concentrated in Bokhara to Enver Pasha, who after having transferred his Kurdish Cavalry to Kemal, together with two of his assistants, Sadr-ed-din Bey and Mansur Zadeh, left for Turkestan to get into touch with Alimov, the Bolshevist Commissary in Bokhara. Two hundred thousand troops were to be employed, irrespective of the new mobilization and enrolment of volunteer battalions of the Mahomedan portion of the population. Tashkent was chosen as headquarters, and Bokhara, Merv, Kushk, and Krasnovodsk as different bases for military operations. Thus Bokhara was selected as the place from which an attack was to be made in the direction of India; Merv and Kushk were chosen from whence operations could be directed against Persia and, from Krasnovodsk, Persia and Turkey were both open to attack. The railway line of Krasnovodsk-Tashkent was pronounced within the war zone.

Bolshevist agents fan the flame of discontent among the masses along the shores of the Caspian Sea, and certain events may be expected from this quarter which will have an important bearing on the further shaping of the Musulman question in the East. Baku and Petrovsk may be considered as centr of the Islamic. Bolshevist movement. From Petrovsk the movement will spread to Vladikavkas. Vigorous propaganda is being carried on in Daghestan. Its aim is the establishment of a Musulman Republic in Northern Caucasia, a union with Azerbaijan, and the destruction of Armenian, which is a barrier to the spread of the movement in Persian Azerbaijan.

This propaganda has been effective in Persia, and, in this connexion, it may not be without interest to mention the adventure of the young Saad-ul-Dowleh, son of Sepahsalar. This young man undoubtedly had relations with the German-Turkish-Bolshevist agency, and was in fact their agent in this affair. The plot in view was not only to murder several Persian statesmen, but also to wrest the province of Azerbaijan from Persia.

Saad-ud-Dowleh began his career together with the well-known brigand Kutchuk Khan, who was afterwards beaten by a division of Persian Cossacks. Saad-ud.Dowleh himself was rescued by Suleiman Khan, a Transcaspian Bolshevist, who brought him first to Krasnovodsk, and thence to Baku. Later on Saad-ud-Dowleh re-entered Persia, and began to plot anew. His organization had a considerable quantity of arms at its disposal (provided by the same Bolshevist agent, Suleiman Khan) and the cooperation of aproximately 30. Bolshevists living in the district of Tabriz. Saad-ud-Dobleh had his followers in Resht and Ardebil and Khoi. The final aim was the separation from Persia of that stretch of territory from Astara to Mianeh, and, if possible, even as far as Kasvin. The districts already separated from Persia were to be united through the "Armenian desert" to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

ALARMING SITUATION IN N.W. PERSIA

Nevertheless, the situtation in the northwest of Persia continues to be alarming. In addition to the flagrant Turkish-Baku-Bolshevist intrigues, the propaganda in Persian Azerbaijan, and the agitation which is being fomented amongst the Shakhseven, the Kurdish leader Simko, has been showing signs of activity, inspired and assisted by Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The part played by the Sirdar of Makou is not quite clear. The meeting of the Young Turks and Bolshevists which took place at Deir-ez-Zor south of Diarbekr and Mardin, is certainly suspicious!

It may be of interest to draw attention to a book which has appeared in Moscow entitled "Blue Book on the Affairs of India: Edition of the Commissary for Foreign Affairs." Troyanovsky, a dangerous Bolshevist propagandist, dwells, among other things, upon the importance of India to Great Britain, and the *role* India might play in a world revolution.

England (he says) is nothing without India. It would be a terrible blow to the very foundation of England's greatness, and would even threaten her existence, if she were compelled to give up the unrestricted exploitation of her richest possesion. That is why she has always been unwilling to ease India's yoke; not only does she refuse to grant India independence, but even the most moderate autonom. It is not incorrect to state that England took part in the world war solely with a view to India and the territories adjacent. Suspecting the danger of Germany threatening Mesopotamia, which, second to Egypt, is the route to tIndia, England has not scrupled to plunge the whole of Europe into war. India is of enormous importance to England. Consequently the liberation of India is exceedingly desirable, and it is essential that we should work towards that goal by every possible means.

PRESENT-DAY RUSSIA.

As for present-day Russia (continues the author of this amazing document), exposed as she is to the danger of becoming a colony for capitalist Europe, it is a matter of greatest urgency to find an ally against the common enemy in India, which country, like ourselves, is being exploited, and with which we share a similar fate. We Bolshevists and International Socialists must not only hail a revolution in India, we must also give if our full suport, either directly, or indirectly, and with all the power at our command; we must unite with her in her combat against Imperialism, and help her to rid herself of the detestable English yoke.

DISTURBANCES IN ITALY.

"NO CAUSE FOR CONCERN."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Italian Consul-General in Calcutta announces: With reference to the telegrams that have lately appeared with regard to the disturbances in various parts of Italy, I have just received a cable from the Italian Government stating that the general situation in Italy is not in any way worse than what it is in other countries. The occurrences are mainly local and do not give any cause for concern and are analogous to the incidents that are taking place elsewhere. Evidently agents who have at heart the damaging of Italian credit abroad are responsible for the spread of alarming and fantastic reports, that are circulated abroad and which are entirely groundless.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

41 RESOLUTIONS OF PUBLIC INTEREST

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 5.

The preliminary agenda of business to be transacted at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 13th inst. includes the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Madras Town Planning Bill and the introduction of the Madras Local Boards Bill. There are 41 resolutions of general public interest including resolutions asking for the abolition of the board of revenue, the appointment of a Commissioner to inquire into the conditions of the registration of labour Unions, the true causes of unrest and if possible suitable remedies. Another resolution recommend that legislation may be undertaken to prevent labour strikes in the public utility companies such as Railways, Electric supply, tramways, kerosine oil companies, etc.

GUJARAT RAJKIYA MANDAL.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

SPLENDID RECORD OF WORK.

A meeting of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal was held on 20th instant at Arya Samaj Hall, Surat, when four out of the five districts of Gujarat were represented. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) The half yearly report of the work of the Mandal be adopted. (2) Branch offices of the Mandal be opened at Surat and Godhra after making local arrangements for their upkeep. (3) A petition be sent to the Commissioner N. D. requesting him to issue instructions to all officers and subordinate staff to pay for the labour and articles supplied by persons of all communities in villages at the prevailing market rate:—

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

In the course of the report it is stated that about 8,000 acres of land are irrigated from the Khari cut and Hathmati canals, in the South Daskroi and Prantij talukas. On being informed about the hardships of the ryots in the canal villages, the Secretaries began to collect all available information about the working of the irrigation department and also to inquire closely into the ryots' grievances. Hundreds of ryots were then assisted in sending petitions to the Executive Engineer for remissions under the irrigation rules, and efforts were made by means of constant correspondence and interviews to secure a just disposal of the ryots' petitions.

CANAL WATER.

Some cases deserve special mention. According to the rules the Executive Engineer is authorised to levy double the cess on those who take canal water without submitting applications for the purpose. But for years past the late Executive Engineer was in the habit of levying a penalty of one rupee only in addition to the ordinary cess of Rs. 7 per acre for growing rice in the South Dashkroi Taluka. The present Executive Engineer however proposed to levy the full penalty authorised by rules in such cases. On the matter being represented to him he agreed to charge this year. rupee one instead of Rs. 7 as penalty, thus benifiting the ryots to the extent of thousands of rupees.

Still more interesting however is the case of the people of Vasai in the South Daskroi taluka. The monsoon of 1917 is now well known for its excessive rains and the people of Vasai in common with those of some other adjoining villages contended that they were not liable to pay any irrigation dues for growing rice crops as they thrived entirely on rain water. The ryots perfectly confident in the justice of their cause took a leaf from the Kaira campaign inaugurated by M. Gandhi in the beginning of 1918 and steadily refused to pay their kharif dues throughout the year, while they willingly paid the cess for irrigating winter and summer crops. Representations were made to the Executive Engineer but they proving of no avail the matter came before the Collector. The Collector after hearing both sides of the matter at a personal interview passed an order remitting half the irrigation dues and his order has since been ratified by the Superintending Engineer.

IRRIGATION CESS.

Reference should also be made to a section of the Irrigation Act by which the Executive Engineer is authorised to levy irrigation cess on all lands situated within 200 yards of a main or a branch canal even though they might not have been directly irrigated. It was contended by several petitions submitted by ryots of the Prantij Taluka and forwarded by the Mandal that the cess should not be charged to lands not directly irrigated from canals. The official plea is to the effect that lands within 200 yards of canals are supposed to receive water through the subsoil by percolation from canals and should therefore be duly charged. The Executive Engineer however carefully went into the matter and ordered the remission of cess on such lands as were situated on high levels and as could not in any matter benefit by canal water. The application of the 200 yards rule is also to be reconsidered and defined for the future guidance of the ryots.

FORCED LABOUR.

The chief cases of forced labour dealt with the Mandal are these:—

(1) Towards the end of the last year, two Bhois of Naj in South Daskroi taluka, for the first time refused to carry revenue collections to the Ahmedabad treasury free of charges. The patels and the Talati of the village, irritated at the Bhoi's conduct, persuaded the Circle-Inspector to set up a case against them for encroachment of street land. The Circle-Inspector not only prepared necessary papers and charts for the purpose but also compelled the Bhois to place their thumb marks on a statement by which they agreed to restore the street to its supposed former condition. The secretaries on hearing the Bhoi's in the matter prepared and forward the Bhoi's position to the Collector requesting him to depute a senior officer to inquire into the whole matter. The inquiry was conducted in due course in the presence of the Mandal's representative who succeeded in thoroughly exposing the official case. Then the Mukhi and the Matadars presented their difficulties in the matter to the representative where upon he drafted and forwarded their petition to the Collector requesting him to sanction the payment of wages for carrying revenue collections to the treasury. It is understood that the Collector has recognised the justice of the Mukhi's prayer and is about to issue his final orders regarding the carriage of revenue collections throughout the whole district.

Some 16 dheds of Vasna Chachrawadi in Sanand Taluka were forced to labour for 25 days at cutting and clearing the bark from trunks of hundreds of Government Babul trees which were to be numbered and also tioned away. So were also the literate persons of the village compelled to write numbers on the portions of trunks cleared by the Dheds. The secretaries represented the matter to the Collector who immediately ordered an inquiry to be conducted in the presence of the Mandal's representative. At the conclusion of the inquiry which extended over a couple of months the dheds were paid wages for their labour at the then market rate.

REVENUE COMPLAINTS.

Cotton crops were damaged by excessive rains and then by frost, while Kamod crops were partially destroyed by the Pest of Kamodi in Navagam and other adjoining villages in the Matar taluka. The Collector was requested to order liberal remissions of land revenue in appropriate cases affected by the local calamities. The Collector in reply gave some concessions in 3 Kalambandhi villages.

RYOTS' ASSOCIATION.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Mandal, Ryots Associations have been started in South Daskroi, Dholka (Bhal Khedut Sabha, Northern Branch) and Dhandhuka talukas (Bhal Khedut Sabha, Southern branch) of the Ahmedabad District and in the Kalambandhi villages of the Kaira District. It is hoped that the Associations will develop in an ever increasing measure into efficient links between the mass of ryots and the Mandal's office.

Mention may be made here of action taken by the Mandal regarding the cattle tax imposed on the Rabaris of Sanand State now managed by the Collector of Ahmedabad. On receiving definite information about the matter at Koth where the Bhal Sabha was formed the secretaries requested the Collector not to levy the new tax on Rabaris who already paid grazing fees like the other inhabitants of the state villages for grazing. Though the Collector has not seen his way to comply with the Mandal's request, he has ordered the ordinary inherent charges paid to be deducted from the new tax.

COLLECTION OF INFORMATION.

(1) In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Mandal the Collectors of the five districts of Gujarat were requested to instruct their taluka officers to supply detailed information regarding grazing areas. Such information has been received about all the villages of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach Districts. The Collector of Surat District has issued necessary orders which have so far been complied with by the Mamlatdar of Bardoli taluka. The Collector of the Punchmahals has orally consented to supply the information but has not yet issued necessary orders.

(2) Dr. Popatlal Ananjiwala the indefatigable secretary of the Bhadar river committee at Dhandhuka has collected very valuable and elaborate information regarding the dispute about divisions of the Bhadar river between the inhabitants of the British villages and of the Talukdari and State villages owned by the Limbdi Durbar. The information collected so far has been placed at the disposal of the Secretaries who will now prepare and forward appropriate petitions on behalf of the people of the affected villages to the Bombay Government and Government Officers.

PORTS OF GUJERAT.

(3) The Surat sessions has entrusted the Mandal with the task of collecting all available information regarding the past history and present condition of the ports of Gujarat. Accordingly the secretaries have collected some information regarding the Dholera bundar. It is hoped that information will soon be collected about the bandars of the Surat and Broach districts after a branch office of the Mandal is started at Surat.

In conclusion it may be pointed that the work of the Mandal has been pushed forward not only in the Talukdari villages with British jurisdiction but also into the obscure corners of Mahikantha Agency. The scope of the Mandal's work has been deliberately extended in accordance with the provisions of the draft constitution of th Parishad which was all but passed at the Surat Sessions.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN BROACH DISTRICT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, July, 5.

In connection with the programme laid down by the Home Rule League, public meetings were held at Tankaria and Ankleshwar on Sunday the 4th instant. Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Banker from Bombay and Messrs. Dinkerrao and Nanubhai from Broach attended the meeting at Tankaria. The audience there was about 500 and consisted principally of Bohra merchants and landholders of the place and villages round about. Mr. Nanubhai Vakil presided at the meeting and Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Banker spoke about the serious situation that has arisen because of the unjustifiable attitude of the Government regarding the Punjab and the Khilafat. At the end of the meeting in response to an appeal made by Dr. Kitchlew, a decent sum was subscribed for the Khilafat work.

The meeting at Ankleshwar was held at 8 p.m. The meeting hall was nicely decorated with flags and mottoes, the audience was about a thousand, large number of Mahomedans being also present. Mr. Tambakuwala, President of the local League presided at the meeting. Resolutions were then moved regarding the Punjab and the Khilafat on which Dr. Kitchlew made a very stirring speech, Mr. Banker spoke on the resolutions after which they were put to vote and passed. The meeting then dispersed with a voice of thanks to Dr. Kitchlew.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 3rd inst. should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

A Calcutta message of July 5th states that the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta has to-day released Kaluram Pedder, a millionaire Marwari merchant on a bail of Rs. 20,000. The accused was arrested in connection with the shooting of two police constables by an alleged opium smuggler.

DRAFT REFORM RULES.

"RENDER POPULAR CONTROL NUGATORY."

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 5.

The Provincial Congress Committee has cabled to the Joint Committee and the Hon. Mr. Patel protesting against the whole basis of the draft reform rules pointing out that they whittle down the inadequate reforms rendering popular control nugatory. It particularly points out that the devolution rules leave the Provincial Government uncontrolled in non-central reserved subjects and ministers powerless in the transferred subjects owing to the innumerable checks and restrictions especially in the departments of industries and education. It further states that the rules regulating the budget procedure is objectionable and reactionary.

FIRST KARNATAKA KEERTAN CONFERENCE.

DEWAN V. P. MADHAVARAO'S ADDRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 5.

The first Karnataka Keertana Conference opened last evening in Shri Shankarmup under the presidency of Dewan V. P. Madhavarao, C.I.E., who in the midst of a crowded political programme arrived from Tanjore specially for the function. On being duly installed on the suggestion of Messrs. Karpur Shriniwasrao, retired Chief Engineer, V B. Aiur, Dharwar and Mudvedkar, Editor "Karnatak Vritta."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President delivered his address in whion he said:—

"I have always been a firm believer in the potentialities of "Hari Kathas" as an effective means of educating the popular mind. In the time honoured reliefs and practices of our ancient religion, my interests have always been warmly with the ideals and practices which have come down to us, heritage from our illustrious ancestore, and which are endangered of being lost under the glamour of alien Western civilisation. It was for this reason that I readily responded to the call of the All-India Hindu Sabha, organized some years ago. I call attention to the greatness and value of Hindu civilization, and commend to our fellow countrymen the revival, on an organized basis, of the system of "Kirtans." Our epics and Puranas are the store-houses of ideas on creation, Godhead origin of society, politics, systems of Government, war and morals, duties of kings and subjects, in fact every subject which should interest man as an individual, and his relations to society. (Cheers.) Lessons on these subjects are conveyed by drawing on the lives of heroes and saints from ancient history. It is thus that even the illiterate masses get their ideas of destinq of man their duties to their neighburs, to their family, and to their rulers, which regulate their life and conduct. To these "keertanas" and Puranas spread the ideas of imminence of God reality of all life, perfectibility of man through successive incarnation, and the final identification with the All-Self of the universe."

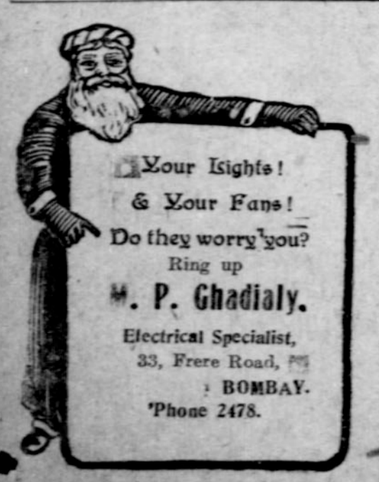
SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF HINDUISM.

In concluding he said: A point to be kept in mind is the religion of the Hindu has scentific basis providence for all capacities and stages of development and does not set up an ascetic standard incapable of attainment by all. (Cheers). Truths of religious tenets being the outcome of deep philosophical thought are being daily confirmed by Western philosophers and investigations of distinguished bodies as the Physical Research Society of Great Britain, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose—(cheers)—attacked the problem from the objective side, carried conviction even to the average European mind. Such truths have to be impressed on the Hindu mind by 'Kirtanakars" who must help the people in their pilgrimage through life. "Keertans," associated as they are with music, eloquence, scholarship, anecdote and will have a fascination for all classes of people, and both sexes young and old." (Loud cheers.)

Letters and congratulations were read from Mr. Tilak Mr. Gandhi, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Pandit Malaviya, the Chief of Oudh Mr. Haribarvotama Rao of Mdras, and Mr. Kowjalgi of Bijapur, Mr. Banarji, C.I.E., first Member of the Council sent special a message of greetings. Mr. Jayaramchar, Secretary and organizer of the Conference read a lengthy report, emphasising the necessity of the Conference and traced the historical originality of Karnataka "Keertanas," and how at the Darbar of Nana Farnavas, Shamappa Goswami of Bijapur performed in Kannada a "Keertana" and obtained honours from Maratha Court.—(Cheers.) and also how Mahipatidasa of Bijapur obtained a "Jahagir" from Nawab Adilsha in the 18th century.

The proceedings closed with the performance of "Prolhad," the great puranic passive resister, by Pandit Keshavdas of Belur. The function was largely attended by ladies and gentlemen. The Karnataka Conference lasts for one week and every evening there will be "Keertanas" by eminent "Keertanakars" from the Karnataka country.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, has issued an appeal to the public for the formation of a Released Prisoners' Aid Society for the after care of prisoners and to diminish volume of crime. (A. P.)



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"REFORMS IN INDIAN STATES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We trust you will extend us the courtesy of publishing in your paper the following reply to the letter of "Experienced" which appeared in your issue of the 1st July under the heading "Reforms in Indian States", especially as the letter contains matter defamatory of the Kathiawad lawyers and an insidious attack on the Kathiawad Hitwardhak Sabha, which is at present the only public body in Kathiawad to ventilate peoples' grievances and urge reforms in the Kathiawad States. Whether the methods which are followed by the Shabha commend themselves to your correspondent or not is a question on which the Sabha would leave him to his opinion, which is evidently inspired by one who is an instrument of carrying on the present system of government in Kathiawad States. If your correspondent had followed the proceedings of the Sabha, he would have learnt that the Sabha is at one with him in wishing that the subjects of the Kathiawad States should wake up and move their rulers to reform their administrations. Your correspondent has to admit that at present the subjects are afraid of putting forward their demands. It is the object of the Sabha to remove this fear and bring about a healthy and manly tone in the public life of Kathiawad. The instance of a shrewd and prudent prince, whom your correspondent has heard saying that if his subjects wanted him to give up the position he holds, he would do so, is cheap clap-trap, for if he is really shrewd and prudent, he cannot but know that none of his subjects, even if they wanted, can dare express their opinion, much less such a wish, submissive and servile as they have become under a rule where power is centred in the person of the Ruler himself. He cannot think that his subjects really enjoy and take pleasure in their present condition. Your correspondent's letter itself shows that the work which the Sabha is doing is for the improvement of the lot and condition of the Kathiawad State Subjects and he seeks to discredit it, by an attack on the President and the lawyers who are assumed to form the Sabha mostly. The incident which he relates regarding the action of the President and some of the lawyers (not seven but four, of whom one is dead, one is in Bombay and two are the writers of this letter) respecting a strike in a Kathiawad State some seven years ago is entirely misrepresented. It is true that they were engaged by the State for taking counsel but it is an absolute calumny to say that they were engaged "to organize steps to coerce people to give up their demands." On the other hand, the lawyers tried their best to bring about an understanding between the State and the people on strike. They requested them to formulate their grievances and with the consent of the Ruler and his Dewan promised that they will be inquired into by independent persons and that any real grievance would be readily redressed. The leaders of the people, however, refused to formulate any grievance, unless the Dewan and his relations and some other officers were first actually removed from office. The lawyers tried their best to pursuade the people to give up this uncompromising attitude, especially as it meant dictating the Ruler without even letting him know the reasons for so dictating. In their endeavour to persuade the strikers the lawyers advised the Ruler and the Dewan to engage a lawyer, who was known to the leaders of the strike and in whom the strikers had confidence. That is how the fourth lawyer came on the scene. But even his advice was disregarded. The people would not give up their position and so an impasse was brought about. The lawyers then were helpless and advised that the only way to end the strike was to make a special temporary law to meet the situation. The State made the law and the strike ended peacefully. We do not wish to defend the action of the lawyers in giving this advice. They have always felt sorry that the attitude of the strikers made it necessary for them to give the advice, which they did *bona fide* and without intending the least harm to the people. In justice to themselves it must be mentioned that the law was made after the Dewan specifically promised that it will not be put in operation to punish the strikers, that as soon as the strike was over, he would remove the officers who were found to be obnoxious and that the peoples' grievances will be attended to and redressed through an independent agency.

Your correspondent is wrong in assuming that the Sabha is mostly composed of lawyers. The lawyer element in the Sabha amounts hardly to 20 p. c. But even if it were greater, why the Sabha should be condemned for it, it is difficult to know. What interest have the lawyers in taking up public questions except the good of the people? They cannot gain anything professionally. Why they must be regarded as biassed or tainted, your correspondent does not explain but instead he gives a description of Kathiawad lawyers, which exists in his imagination only. The Rajkot Bar is respected everywhere in Kathiawad and your correspondent only abuses it and gives utterance to a gross libel against a whole class without reason and for some motive of his own, when he says that the lawyer "sets up one against another in litigation and supports him who feeds him 'at the sacrifice of his conscience.'"

Your correspondent probably does not know that hitherto all movements of public utility, whether philanthropic, political or social in Rajkot Civil Station have, as elsewhere, been headed by the leaders of the Bar and that in all such movements the majority of the workers have been members of the Bar, who on account of their education, tradition and training are best fitted to lead every such movement.

Whether the action of those who were engaged in the matter of the strike lowered the Kathiawar Bar in public estimation cannot be decided by the opinion of your correspondent, who seems to have some grudge in the matter of the strike and brings in the name of the "strict judicial officer" so unnecessarily.

Your correspondent wishes to transfer the Sabha's activities to the Kathiawad Agency. Whatever the faults of the Agency, it does not imitate in governing its subjects the autocratic and arbitrary methods followed by State administrations. People in Agency limits breathe a freer air and get better justice in its civil and criminal courts than people living in the States. Your correspondent seems to be unaware that the question of the Station Municipality has been already raised through the instrumentality of the Kathiawad Hitvardhak Sabha and is now being considered by the authorities in the light of the representations made and resolutions passed at public meetings.—Yours etc.

D. B. SHUKLA,
PURUSHOTTAM MAVJI.

Rajkot, July 4.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST BONDS AND LOANS.

The following statement is issued, for publication, by the Offg. Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay:—

The Bank is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.

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5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945/55.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made. (5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs. 200 on the 23rd month. (6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent. (7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above. (8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent. in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan. (9) The scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

C. P. CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly draw the attention of the C. P. Clerks' Union and the official authorities through the medium of your most valuable and popular paper to what has been done to improve the situation of the really suffering clerks of the Lower Division in these Provinces.

The pay and prospects of Superintendents and Upper Division Clerks, who are mostly highly paid, have been enhanced and improved. The Daftris and peons have got not less than a 30 per cent. increase in the time-scale of pay, but the majority of most unfortunate and deserving Lower Division Clerks are stagnating in their pauperism.

It is a well-known fact that the prices of all food stuffs and other necessaries of life have at present gone up nearly 200 per cent. while the increase in the pay allowed to the poor and helpless clerks of the Lower Division are grossly inadequate. Strictly speaking these are the men, who require immediate relief so that they may be able to earn a living wage commensurate with the abnormal rise in the cost of living, as they find it impossible to make both ends meet to avoid running into debt with their present meagre income.

All the civil offices are given a very limited number of Upper Division posts and for want of vacancies even capable men are shoved into the Lower Division. The typiste of both Postal and Civil Accounts Offices are placed in the Upper Division, whereas in other offices they are thrown into the Lower Division, although their duties are invariably alike. Like a telegraphist, a typist has to strain his eyes and nerves but the former gets Rs. 80—5—200 (General scale) and Rs. 60—5—150 (Local scale) and the latter is treated as a mere mechanic on Rs. 30-2-40 42½-2-65 68-3-80.

In view of the present circumstances, the Lower Division scale should reasonably be fixed at Rs. 40-4-80 85-5-125, with the usual local and war allowances for those drawing pay exceeding Rs. 70 but not exceeding Rs. 80 (i.e. such sum as is necessary in each case to bring the total emoluments up to Rs. 80).—Yours, etc.

A SUFFERER.

Nagpur, June 23.

A meeting of the Railway Workmen's Association East Bengal Railway branch Calcutta has passed a resolution requesting the Agent to use his utmost influence in securing equitable adjustment of wages consistent with the prevailing conditions of the cost of living and urging that nothing short of 50 per cent. increase on their present scale of wages would meet the needs of the situation.

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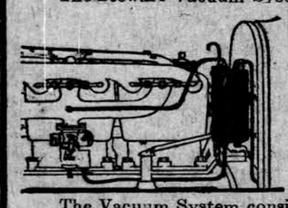

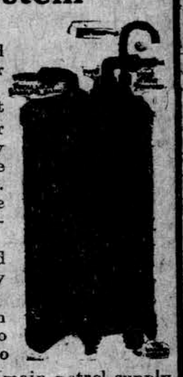

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BROTHER MISSIONARY'S COMMENT.

The July number of the "St. Stephen College Magazine," edited by the Rev. C B. Young says:—

We are in emphatic agreement with the condemnation bestowed on the action of General Dyer by all the authorities who have pronounced judgment in connection with the Hunter Committee of Enquiry. We rejoice especially at the strong and unequivocal repudiation by the Imperial Goverdnment through the mouth of the Secretary of State of the principles enunciated and followed by General Dyer. With the purely political issues dealt with in the Report—the necessity of martiar law and the existence or non existence of open rebellion we have less concern. They are questions of interpretation of fact on which opinions may differ without reproach. But as Christian missionaries we cannot avoid the duty of forming and expressing a judgment on such a deed of horror as the slaughter in Jallianwala Bagh. The only two place that would conceivably be urged in its defence are those of necessity and of successful result; but neither can avail justify the violation of every canon of humanity. The former plea has a sinister history. It was Satan, who, according to Milton,

'With necessity,

'The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds; and after him it was the German Chancellor, Bethmann Hollweg, who defended the invasion of Belgium on the ground that 'necessity knows no law'. The second line of defence equally ignores the moral issue. If it could be proved that General Dyer by his action 'saved the Punjab', as has been claimed, we would still not withdraw a word that we have written Better. a thousand times better, in our view, if India were lost to the British Empire, than preserved only by such methods The ideals of an India held for England only by naked and ruthless force is one that no follower of Jesus Christ can consistently tolerate for an instant. We believe it to be also entirely out of relation to the facts; the links which bind India and Englan together are of nobler and more durabl material than brute might. But it is with principles rather than facts that we Are here concerned; and with principle we repudiate with detestation a policy based a belief in the cementing efficacy of 'bloo and iron'.

GAVE HIS BLOOD FOR A STRANGER.

The story of how a stranger voluntarily gave a pint of his blood in a vain endeavour to save the life of the victim of a road accident was told to the Windsor coroner in mail week.

The accident was of a curious nature. Two undergraduates of Jesus College, Oxford, Sidney Harwin and Reginald Davis, were cycling along the Bath road towards London behind a steam lorry and trailer, in front of which, and going in the same direction, was a pony and trap. Near Colnbrook the cyclists attempted to pass the lorry, but at this moment a motor-car, travelling towards them, turned into the road to avoid the pony and trap.

Davis spurted in front of the lorry a drew safely in to the roadside, but his colleague, Harwin, collided with the mudguard of the motor-car, and was thrown under the wheels of the lorry.

Cecil Ernest Weeks, of East Lodge, Colnbrook, who was cycling in the rear, saw the accident and assisted to take Harwin to the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

SACRIFICE IN VAIN.

Here Sir Joseph Skevington, one of the hon. surgeons, declared the only chance of saving Harwin's life was by an infusion of blood.

Although a complete stranger to the undergraduates, Mr. Weeks immediately volunteered to give his blood, and about a pint was infused. Unhappily, the sacrifice was in vain, death resulting the next morning from the injuries.

The heroism of Mr. Weeks was commended by Dr. Neill Macleod at the inquest, and the coroner and jury added an expression of admiration and appreciation of a sacrifice few would have made for a stranger.

Mr. Weeks, who looked very pale and was seated while giving evidence, was one of the witnesses at the inquiry.

Sympathy was also expressed with Mr. and Mrs. Harwin, of Swansea, the parents of the dead man—their only son. "The "Daily Chronicle."

UNFORTUNATE KATHIAWAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please oblige me by giving publicity to the following few lines.

Your notes of the day in Tuesday's issue show your sympathy to the Kathiawaris for their mishap inflicted by the recent cyclone. You have also sent an appeal to the authorities concerned to rise equal to the occasion and thus relieve the poor farmers from the natural calamity. I fear, your appeal to the authorities will be quite without any effect. This lack of humanity and magnanimity of the heart in the officials is bound to widen the gap already existing. But I regret to state ahrough the medium of your columns, that the public body like the Kathiawar Hita Vardhak Sabha has, as yet, done nothing in that direction. It holds its meetings every now and then but no member has tackled the questoin of humanity. This does not augur well for the success of the "Sabha". The political services rendered by the "Sabha" are, no doubt, worthy of record but, the lack of sympathy that the Sabha has displayed really deserves condemnation. I hope, now that the "Sabha" will correct the mistake and at once rise equal to the occasion and thus display the spirit of humanity. Yours, etc.

R. W. TRIVEDI.

Rajkot, July 2.

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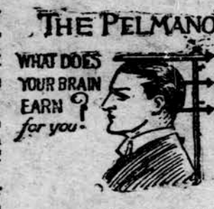

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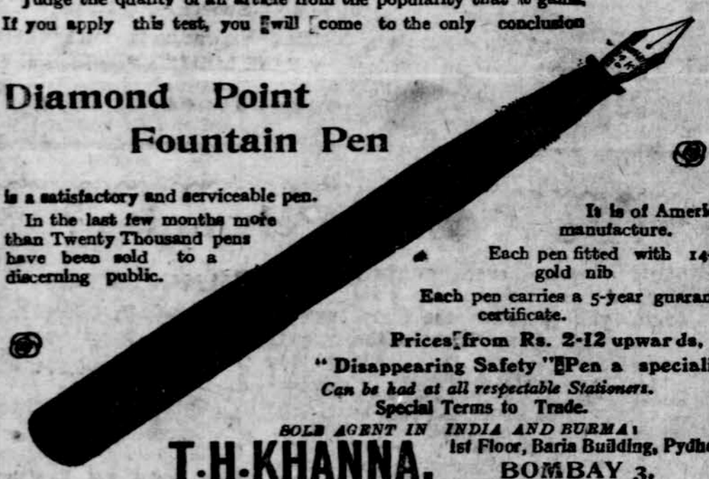

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